

'BIGGER THINGS' MAY BE COMING

NATO Strikes Again at Defiant Serbs

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — NATO warplanes struck Bosnian Serb positions near Gorazde for the second time in less than 24 hours on Monday, and a spokesman warned that "bigger things are coming" if the offensive against the Muslim enclave does not stop.

It was not immediately clear how the Bosnian Serb army had reacted to the new NATO attack. United Nations military sources in Sarajevo said Serbian artillery, tank and machine-gun fire into Gorazde abated 90 minutes after NATO jets struck.

Admiral Leighton Smith, commander of NATO Allied Forces Southern Europe, told CNN: "The information we're receiving is the area is currently quiet, and we hope it stays that way."

But other officials said the air raid had apparently had no effect. A spokeswoman of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in Belgrade, Lyndall Sachs, said Bosnian Serbs shelled Gorazde again after the air strike on Monday.

The Bosnian Serb leadership threatened to strike back militarily for the NATO air strikes, and Serbian radio and television broadcasts all day denied witness reports by United Nations military observers that Serbian tanks and howitzers were shelling Gorazde.

"The peace process is in danger and full responsibility lies with the United Nations," said a statement by the Bosnian Serb leadership. "The Serbs will not be intimidated and will retain the right to self-defense using all available means."

The Serbs suspended contacts with the UN Protection Force. Their leader, Radovan Karadzic, called off a meeting planned for Monday with a special U.S. envoy, Charles E. Redman. Bosnian Serb authorities also blocked traffic in and out of Sarajevo.

In an interview on Bosnian Serb television, Mr. Karadzic said: "Our goal is military defeat of the Muslims."

He said: "This is a critical moment in our relations with Unprofor," the UN peacekeeping force. Referring to the UN force's commander, Sir Michael Rose, a lieutenant general, he added that ever since General Rose arrived there had been "several crises," but that the UN force had shown him "who is the boss in the house."

Mr. Karadzic also predicted unspecified "restrictions" for UN peacekeepers. He said: "I am convinced that there will be escalations. If it comes to escalation, we can shoot down planes."

To the air attack Monday, two U.S. F-16s used bombs and 20mm cannons fire to destroy at least three Bosnian Serb armored personnel carriers and a truck near Gorazde, the Pentagon said.

Lieutenant General John Sheehan of the Marines, director of operations for the U.S. military's joint staff, said the jets attacked both Serbian T-55 tanks and armored personnel carriers with 20mm cannons and MK-82 bombs. But General Sheehan and another senior officer said they doubted the tanks were hit because bad weather hindered the attack.

"Three armored personnel carriers were destroyed and an additional truck in that column was hit," said Admiral Mike Cramer, director of intelligence for the joint staff.

Admiral Cramer said Sunday's bombing attack by U.S. F-16s destroyed a large tent and several vehicles at a Serbian military command post. He said the pilots wanted to attack tanks but switched to the command post because of bad weather. That air strike was the alliance's first attack on ground positions in its 45-year history.

The air raids drew an angry response from Russia and Bosnian Serb officials, but NATO's secretary-general, Manfred Wörner, threatened new action if Serbs tried to retaliate against UN peacekeepers.

Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher and the UN special envoy for the former Yugoslavia, Yasushi Akashi, who had authorized the previous two NATO air strikes, said NATO was prepared to launch further raids against Serbian forces if need be.

Mr. Karadzic accused the UN of siding with Bosnian Muslims. "Obviously the United Nations have positioned themselves on the Muslim side," he said.

"This is a very crucial moment, and we do not know how we can possibly cooperate further with Unprofor while they are one-sided in this civil war," Mr. Karadzic told reporters after meeting a Russian envoy, Vitali I. Churkin, in Pale near Sarajevo.

UN military sources dismissed reports that there was continued indiscriminate shelling of Gorazde, saying they were issued before or immediately after the raid.

A source close to General Rose said: "It is now calm, with sporadic shelling well outside the city."

"The Serbs have effectively ceased firing on the city," the source said.

But the high commissioner's spokeswoman in Belgrade reported "indiscriminate shelling" of the town. She said a shell landed close to the high commissioner's offices in Gorazde, blowing out all the windows. There were no casualties.

also reported heavy infantry combat under way at a hilltop near the city center.

A representative of Doctors Without Borders in Gorazde, Olivier van Bommen, and a Gorazde official, Esad Ocranovic, reported to Sarajevo by ham radio that Serbian attacks stepped up after the air raid.

"The city is literally burning," Mr. Ocranovic said.

Officially, air attacks Sunday and Monday were made to protect UN personnel in Gorazde, an eastern Bosnian town that has been under siege for almost two years.

But they seemed aimed at halting a new 12-day assault on Gorazde that has claimed at least 156 dead and 646 wounded in the last 12 days and pushing the Serbs toward negotiating a settlement to the Bosnian war.

A NATO officer said General Rose had sent a letter to General Manojlo Milovanovic, the Serbian chief of staff, warning him that "bigger things are coming" from NATO if the attack on Gorazde continued.

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Rebel Force In Rwanda Closing In On Capital

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KIGALI, Rwanda — Rebel guerrillas reportedly were closing in on the Rwandan capital from three sides Monday, and claiming that resistance from government forces was fast disintegrating.

French officials said Monday night that the rebel vanguard was on the outskirts of Kigali. "Our forces are advancing," the head of the rebel Rwanda Patriotic Front, Alexis Kanyarengwe, said in rebel-held territory. "Government soldiers do not have the will to put up resistance."

The arrival of the rebel force estimated at 20,000 could touch off a fresh round of fighting in the capital, where ethnic violence has left tens of thousands of dead in the last few days.

Mr. Kanyarengwe said the rebels would set up a new government, re-establish law and order, and bring to justice those responsible for the mass slaughter.

A French military commander in Kigali advised reporters to leave the city on Monday because "this place is going to get dangerous."

The rebel Rwanda Patriotic Front is dominated by members of the minority Tutsi tribe, who were the principal victims in the fighting that followed the apparent shooting down last Wednesday of the airplane carrying the presidents of Rwanda and neighboring Burundi, both of whom were killed.

Both men were members of the Hutu tribe, which rules landlocked Rwanda, Africa's most populous nation. News of their deaths touched off an orgy of bloodletting against Tutsis, who were the overlords when Rwanda was a Belgian trusteeship.

Because of the past association between Belgium and the Tutsis, Belgians were in particular danger from armed Hutu gangs, who raged through Kigali with guns, knives, machetes and clubs, slaying even an estimated 100 patients in a French-run hospital.

The number of dead was impossible to establish immediately, but relief agency officials estimated that 10,000 people were killed in Kigali alone and as many again in the rest of the country. Many of the bodies still lay in the streets.

Those killed included the prime minister and several cabinet ministers, all Tutsis, as well as African nuns, priests and aid workers, and 10 Belgian UN soldiers and at least six Belgian civilians. The Belgian soldiers were killed when they tried to prevent the slaying of Prime Minister Agathe Uwilingiyimana.

Spanish missionary nuns in the western town of Kibuyi said gangs believed to be Hutus had attacked the place, "one on said."

She added that the gangs were attacking the parish church where terrified Tutsis had taken refuge and had also slaughtered refugees in the town hall. Many Tutsis sought safety with UN contingents sent last year to oversee a shaky peace between the two tribes.

In Paris, a Foreign Ministry spokesman, Richard Dugue, said most of the more than 600 French civilians in Rwanda had left the country, but that French troops were remaining to assist in the evacuation of others. "The mission of our military is strictly humanitarian," said Mr. Dugue, adding that French troops would not intervene in the fighting.

Belgium flew 400 paratroopers into Kigali on Sunday as part of an international effort to evacuate expatriates. U.S. Marines flew to Sunday to assist in the evacuation of Americans.

After Tutsi forces invaded Rwanda from Uganda in 1990, French troops supported the government in Kigali until their role was taken over by the United Nations. Belgium has followed a policy of neutrality between the warring tribes, which the Hutus have interpreted as hostility.

Prime Minister Wilfried Martens of Belgium

See RWANDA, Page 2



'TH BREAK YOUR HEADS' — Vladimir V. Zhirinovskiy throwing potted flowers Monday at Jewish protesters outside the Russian Consulate in Strasbourg. The ultranationalist had earlier addressed the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe.

Israeli Pullout Deadline Won't Be Met

By Chris Hedges

New York Times Service

CAIRO — Palestinian officials conceded for the first time on Monday that they would not meet the April 13 deadline for Israeli withdrawal from Gaza and the West Bank town of Jericho as stipulated in the peace accord signed in Washington in September.

But the chief Palestinian negotiator, Nabil Shaath, said he believed that an agreement could be reached by the end of April, as proposed Monday by Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel.

"If Mr. Peres says he is willing to respect the new target date, the date at the end of the month, fine with us," he said, adding that it was now impossible to reach an agreement by Wednesday.

The peace accord set out a four-month withdrawal period for the Israelis from Gaza and Jericho that was to have started on Dec. 13. By April 13, the Palestinians were scheduled to take limited self-rule over the two enclaves. The final status of Jericho and Gaza is scheduled to be determined over a three-year interim period.

The withdrawal, however, was delayed when Palestinian and Israeli negotiators were unable to agree on security arrangements. Negotiations were then suspended for a month by the Palestine Liberation Organization after the massacre on Feb. 25 of at least 29 Palestinian worshippers by a Jewish settler in a mosque in the West Bank town of Hebron.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin placed the responsibility for the delay on the Palestinians. "We didn't suspend the agreement in the wake of Palestinian terrorism against us," Mr. Rabin told Israeli radio. Speaking of Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, Mr. Rabin said: "He suspended the negotiations after the massacre in Hebron, and therefore the responsibility for the loss of time is not on us."

Mr. Peres, speaking in Ankara, said he expected the agreement to be signed by the end of April. "As I understand, we have agreed that the target date will be the end of this month, April," he said, "and then I think there won't be needed much time to implement the agreement."

But Mr. Rabin, in an interview to be published Tuesday in The Jerusalem Post, was more cautious.

"There is movement," he said. "We cannot put a date when the agreement will be reached. But, if everything will go well I believe by See ISRAEL, Page 5

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U.S. Aide Says Peace Bid Has 'Totally Disappeared'

By Paul F. Horvitz

International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — A serious diplomatic effort to end the fighting in Bosnia has "totally disappeared" with the Serbian attacks and United Nations counterattacks in the city of Gorazde, Washington's special Bosnia negotiator said Monday.

Despite calls by President Bill Clinton and other Western leaders for a resumption of negotiations, the foundations for those talks on a cease-fire for all of Bosnia have been seriously undermined.

The United States and its allies were clearly seeking to exact a price from the Serbian military for its advance on Gorazde but it was unclear whether or when the calculated use of NATO force would bring the Serbs back to the bargaining table.

"It's a bit difficult to move forward under these circumstances," the U.S. negotiator, Charles E. Redman, said in an interview televised from Sarajevo.

Until as late as midday on Sunday, Mr. Redman said, "it seemed we had really almost an unprecedented event here in Bosnia, with both sides talking seriously of a total cessation of hostilities, not just in Gorazde but throughout the country."

He added, "That, of course, has totally disappeared now. We hope it may come back again, but still, the Gorazde situation has to be resolved first."

Russia's pique at not being informed in advance of Sunday's bombing runs by North Atlantic Treaty Organization aircraft appears to further complicate the diplomatic landscape. Moscow's envoys had been working closely

with the Serbs, their historical allies, on a range of cease-fire issues. The Russian envoy, Vitali I. Churkin, was asked Monday by President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia to act as peace mediator and help arrange a general cease-fire.

Mr. Clinton said Monday that NATO air strikes, requested by UN commanders in response to sustained Serbian shelling, were "entirely appropriate" to protect UN observers inside Gorazde. The mostly Muslim city in eastern Bosnia had been designated a "safe area" by the United Nations.

The president again called for a resumption of talks and said he had called the Russian president, Boris N. Yeltsin, to explain that no new policy was being pursued by Washington.

Mr. Redman said that a "very difficult situation" in Gorazde will have to be resolved before diplomacy can resume. He said the population of Gorazde was "at great danger" and that UN military observers there were also at risk from Serbian artillery and troop advances.

Before diplomacy resumes, he said, a cease-fire will have to be negotiated in Gorazde. UN forces will have to be inserted and Bosnian Serbian troops will have to withdraw from the city.

Mr. Clinton, in comments Sunday, raised the possibility that rogue Serbian commanders had launched the attacks on Gorazde.

In impromptu remarks at the White House on Monday, he said the UN was requesting air strikes to protect its personnel and "reassert Gorazde as a safe area."

He again sketched a narrow policy role for the United States, that of providing "close air support" for UN personnel at the request of UN commanders and through the command structure of NATO.

Yeltsin, Miffed, Demands Role in Bosnia Decisions

By Celestine Bohlen

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin complained bitterly Monday that Moscow had not been consulted in advance as NATO bombers prepared for the first air strikes against Bosnian Serb positions outside the besieged city of Gorazde.

Mr. Yeltsin, speaking with reporters as he left for a trip to Spain, said he had registered his objections in a telephone conversation on Monday with President Bill Clinton.

"I insisted to Clinton time and again that such decisions cannot be taken without prior consultation between the United States and Russia," Mr. Yeltsin said. "They cannot be. And we shall insist on this."

Both Mr. Yeltsin and Foreign Minister Andrei V. Kozhevnikov have lately adopted an increasingly assertive tone as they insist on Russia's role as an equal player in international crises, from the former Yugoslavia to the Middle East.

In its official reaction to the bombing at Gorazde, Moscow seemed more perturbed by the decision-making process on Monday, while skirting judgment on the air strikes themselves. The strikes were launched after Serbian artillery commanders failed to heed warnings to stop the shelling of besieged Muslims.

The Foreign Ministry issued a statement on Monday that, while expressing regret that Moscow had not received prior notice of the attack, stressed that the order to bomb had been authorized by a resolution of the United Nations Security Council that provided for the use of air

strikes to protect United Nations-guaranteed safe havens like Gorazde.

"These violations cannot be tolerated," said the statement, which added that Muslim forces had also resorted to "provocations," which it said were well known to UN officials.

The statement called for the urgent dispatch of UN troops to the Gorazde area, for the withdrawal of Serbian forces and for the disarming of the local Muslim contingent.

Bound by historical and cultural ties to Serbia, Russia has tried in recent months to play a balancing role in Bosnia, using its influence with both Belgrade and the Bosnian Serbs to fend off a show of force by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries. In February, Moscow launched a successful last-minute diplomatic initiative that averted an earlier threat

See RUSSIA, Page 5

Kiosk

Free Democrats To Support Kohl

BONN (Reuters) — The liberal Free Democrats issued a long-awaited pledge on Monday to continue their quarrelsome partnership with Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats after the national elections in October.

The party leader, Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel, said the party president had voted unanimously to campaign for a fourth term as junior cabinet partners. "The coalition has proven its worth in difficult times," he said. The pledge must still be approved by a party convention.

Book Review Page 3.

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Up 14.57 3,698.83	Up 1.00% 111.52
The Dollar	Mon. close
DM	1.713
DM	1.715
Yen	103.45
Yen	103.255
FF	5.8648
FF	5.8655

Newsstand Prices	
Andorra.....9.00 FF	Luxembourg 60 L. Fr
Antilles.....11.20 FF	Morocco.....12 Dh
Armenia.....1.400 CFA	Qatar.....8.00 Rials
Bahamas.....1.200 CFA	Réunion.....11.20 FF
Belize.....9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia.....9.00 R.
Bhutan.....960 CFA	Senegal.....960 CFA
Bolivia.....300 Dr.	Spain.....1,000 Din
Brazil.....1.120 CFA	Turkey.....T.L. 15,000
Burkina Faso.....1 JD	U.A.E.....8.50 Dirh
Cameroon.....US\$ 1.50	U.S. Mil. (Eur.) \$1.10

U.S. Experts Cite Major Leap in Cancer Research

By Boyce Rensberger

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Scientists have discovered what they say may be the single most critical event that makes all cancer cells effectively immortal and allows them to multiply indefinitely. And they say this knowledge could lead fairly quickly to an entirely new form of cancer treatment that could be effective against many or perhaps all forms of the disease.

The cancer event is that highly malignant cancer cells somehow reactivate a long-dormant gene and make an enzyme that reverses a normal process of aging within the cell. Thus cancer cells can keep on multiplying indefinitely, even as normal cells, whose gene for the enzyme stays dormant, grow old and break down.

The researchers, who are to publish their findings in the latest issue of the Proceedings of the National Academy of

Sciences, said Monday that they might be just two years away from starting tests of a drug that could block the enzyme in human cancer patients. If the hypothetical treatment worked, cancer cells would, theoretically, lose the benefit of their special enzyme, age quickly and die.

Although the findings are just emerging from the realm of basic science — not even animals have been tested — leaders in biomedical research hailed them as major advances.

"We're quite optimistic that this is a unique opportunity for inhibiting the growth of cancer cells," said Huber Warner, an official of the National Institute on Aging, one of the National Institutes of Health that sponsored the research. "The immediate importance and most exciting aspect of this work is the possibility of targeting cancer cells specifically in treatment" without harming normal cells, many of which are killed in conventional chemotherapy.

A drug that blocked the enzyme should, theoretically, pose no risk to normal cells because they do not make the enzyme in the first place. There is, however, one exception: gonadal cells that make sperm and eggs. They make and use the enzyme because they must be effectively immortal to transmit life to a new generation. A drug that blocked the enzyme might damage these cells and perhaps cause sterility or birth defects.

The new research was led by Calvin B. Harley at McMaster University in Hamilton, Ontario. Dr. Harley is temporarily on leave from McMaster and working at GenCorp., a biotech concern in Menlo Park, California, that is looking for an enzyme-blocking drug.

What Dr. Harley and colleagues found was the first direct proof that human cancer cells make an enzyme called telomerase and that normal human cells do not. Cell and molecular

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# Ex-Stasi Officer Gets 4 Years for '83 Berlin Bombing

By Stephen Kinzer  
New York Times Service

BERLIN — A former officer in the East German secret police was sentenced on Monday to four years in prison for his role in the fatal 1983 bombing of a French cultural center in West Berlin.

The judge also strongly criticized Syria for protecting the terrorist who is believed to have planned and directed the attack.

Evidence presented at the trial suggested that the secret police officer, Helmut Voigt, gave explosives that were used in the bombing to an associate of the international terrorist known as Carlos.

Mr. Voigt was a lieutenant colonel in the secret police, the Stasi, and was one of the directors of the Stasi's counterterrorism section.

Monday's verdict marked the first time that a former Stasi agent had been found guilty of committing such a serious crime as part of his official duties. The former Stasi chief, Erich Mielke, is serving a prison term for murder, but the slaying took place before the Stasi or the East German state came into existence.

Mr. Voigt, 51, was extradited from Greece last year. He denied the charges against him.

The key witness at Mr. Voigt's trial was a former Syrian diplomat, Nabil Charitah, who was posted in East Berlin at the time of the bombing and who is now under the protection of German police. He testified that his superiors in Damascus had sent him to East Berlin with instructions to give all possible assistance to members of the Carlos group.

Mr. Charitah said he had been in regular touch with Johannes Weirich, a German national who is a senior aide to Carlos and who now lives in Syria. He said Mr. Weirich, whose extradition from Syria the German government has been seeking for years, brought 24 kilograms (53 pounds) of explosives to East Berlin for use in the bombing of the Maison de France.

According to Monday's verdict, the Stasi discovered and confiscated the explosive material, storing it in a depot controlled by Mr. Voigt. After ascertaining that the material was to be used in a bombing planned by

Carlos, Mr. Voigt passed it on to the Syrian Embassy, which was Carlos's base in East Germany.

Mr. Charitah, then a third secretary at the embassy, accepted the material and then gave it back to Mr. Weirich. Soon afterward, the Maison de France was bombed, killing one person and injuring 23.

Carlos claimed responsibility for the bombing in a letter sent to the West German Embassy in Saudi Arabia. At the time he was seeking to pressure France into releasing two of his imprisoned associates.

A former East German head of state, Egon Krenz, asserted at the trial that East Germany "was not a terrorist state" and had never supported Carlos. Judge Wolfgang Haller rejected that claim, saying there was ample evidence showing that the Stasi worked closely with Carlos and his group because they considered themselves "comrades in the struggle against imperialism and the class enemy."

In his verdict, Judge Haller said Mr. Voigt had "at the very least passed along an order" allowing release of the explosives to people he knew as terrorists. Judge Haller also asserted that Mr. Weirich was

"clearly the mastermind and primary perpetrator of the attack."

"This murderer is being protected by Syria and is able to move around Damascus freely and undisturbed," the judge said. "It is a scandal that Weirich is being protected by Syria. The time has passed for political caution and diplomatic discussions over tea in this matter."

Judge Haller stayed the execution of sentence pending appeals. He said it was unlikely that Mr. Voigt would flee, since he had been given credit for time in Greek and German jails while he was being investigated and had only two years and seven months left to serve.

During a visit to Bonn last month, Foreign Minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier expressed concern that a guilty verdict in the Maison de France case could hurt relations between Germany and Syria. But his host, Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel, said he could not intervene because the case was "exclusively a matter for the judicial branch."



AT MITTERRAND AIDE'S FUNERAL — Attending the funeral Monday in Moulins of François de Grossouvre, a senior aide to President François Mitterrand who killed himself April 7 in the Elysée Palace, are, from left, Amin Gemayel, former president of Lebanon, Mrs. de Grossouvre, and her son. Mr. de Grossouvre was regarded as an influential backstage figure in French politics.

## Neo-Nazis Reportedly Load Internet With Propaganda

Reuters

BONN — German television reported Monday that large quantities of neo-Nazi literature denying that the Holocaust ever happened had been filed into Internet, the world's largest computer network.

Stidwestfunk, part of the ARD public network, said propaganda from German, Austrian and American neo-Nazis had been loaded into Internet in recent weeks.

Internet is a U.S.-based computer information network that allows users to consult data bases, store information and send electronic mail.

German neo-Nazis, barred by law from openly selling books denying the Nazi campaign of genocide against the Jews, have been using local computer networks to spread their literature, advertise protests and swap racist computer games, police say.

Stidwestfunk said one of the works filed was the so-called "Leuchter Report," a book by American Fred Leuchter, an apologist for the Nazis, claiming that the Auschwitz concentration camp had no gas chambers and that no Nazi war crimes ever took place there.

## Russia and Ukraine Spar at Navy Base

By Lee Hockstader  
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — In a sharp escalation of tension between two nuclear-armed countries, Russia said Monday that Ukrainian special forces had stormed a Russian-controlled naval base, arresting three officers and wounding sailors and civilians.

Ukrainian officials offered a

sharply different version of the incident, which took place in the Ukrainian port of Odessa late Sunday. They portrayed it as a non-violent police action aimed only at arresting the three officers who they said ordered the departure on Friday of a Russian naval research ship from Odessa in defiance of Ukrainian wishes.

Despite the varying accounts, it seemed clear that the episode marked a milestone in the steadily worsening relationship between Moscow and Kiev, which have quarreled for more than two years over who should inherit the former Soviet Black Sea Fleet.

The Ukrainian action was apparently in retaliation for the departure of the Russian naval research ship Cheleken from Odessa on Friday. The Ukrainians said the Cheleken, loaded with \$10 million in navigational and marine equipment, was not authorized to leave and did so despite direct orders from Ukrainian authorities in Odessa.

When the Ukrainians tried to prevent the Cheleken's departure, they were thwarted by Russian sailors who were ordered to take up arms and prepare for hostilities, according to the Ukraine Defense Ministry. The ministry termed the Cheleken's departure as an act of piracy.

As the Cheleken sailed toward the Black Sea Fleet home base of Sevastopol, it was pursued most of Saturday by Ukrainian naval ships, which tried to intercept it, Russian officials said. The pursuers were finally chased off by an attack group of Russian-controlled Black Sea Fleet ships, and the Cheleken docked safely in Sevastopol late Saturday afternoon, they said.

The response from the Ukrainians came just over 24 hours later. According to Russian military officials, about 120 Ukrainian special forces assaulted a base of the 8th Russian Division Sunday in Odessa, which was home to a small reserve unit of the Black Sea Fleet.

The three top Russian officers at the base, including one first-rank captain and two second-rank captains, were arrested and led away in handcuffs, the officials said. In the action, the Russian officials said, sailors and their families, including children, were roughed up, beaten and injured by flying shards of glass.

A statement issued by the Ukrainian Defense Ministry insisted that there had been no assault, no injuries and no mistreatment of sailors or civilians at the base. The ministry confirmed, however, that the Ukrainian troops had surrounded one installation full of Russian troops in order to "prevent unauthorized actions."

## RWANDA: Rebels Reported Closing In on Capital

Continued from Page 1

said his slain countrymen were "victims of the hatred created intentionally by certain Rwandan media." Rwandan radio stations accused Belgian troops of shooting down the plane carrying the two presidents on a peacekeeping mission.

After protracted negotiations, Belgium began evacuating more than 1,500 citizens and their depen-

dents on Monday. A military spokesman said about 300 had left by air and 90 by overland convoy. A senior commander with the rebel forces said that they were determined to end the "government of killers." He appealed to army units not involved in the ethnic slaughter of Tutsis to desert.

Earlier, fighting between the rebel vanguard and government troops was reported taking place on the outskirts of Kigali.

Wilson Rutayisire, a spokesman for the Rwanda Patriotic Front, said that two battalions totaling 1,200 men were poised to enter the capital. He said they would relieve a 600-member battalion already in the city, that has been engaged in bitter fighting with the Hutu-dominated presidential guard. That battalion was based near the parliament as part of last year's agreement to end a three-year civil war.

The rebels had been promised a place in government under a peace agreement that is now in ruins.

The rebels launched their fresh offensive on Saturday, crossing UN-monitored demilitarized zones across northern Rwanda and plunging into the valleys further south. Long lines of guerrillas in full combat gear could be seen moving south through the misty uplands.

(Reuters, AP, NYT)

## No Rwanda Objectives, France and Belgium Say

By Alan Riding  
New York Times Service

PARIS — France and Belgium have both insisted that they have no military or political objectives in Rwanda beyond evacuating foreign nationals, and have no intention of trying to restore law and order to the country, in part because both countries are viewed with suspicion among the factions in the country's civil war.

While the Rwandan government allowed French troops to land at Kigali airport, a sign of good relations between Paris and Kigali, it only permitted eight Belgian troops carrying aircraft to land there after lengthy negotiations involving United Nations officials.

In October 1990, France sent about 600 troops to bolster the Hutu-dominated Kigali government after the Rwandan Patriotic Front, made up of Tutsi tribal people, mounted an invasion from Uganda. While these troops were replaced by a 2,500-member UN force in December, some 30 French military advisers remained in Kigali.

On Saturday, the Rwandan Patriotic Front said in a statement from Brussels that it would not allow "the humanitarian missions to be transformed into military assistance for autocratic regimes."

## Russia Intercepts Israel Civilian Jet

MOSCOW (AP) — Russian fighter jets forced a civilian Israeli plane to land after it intruded into Russia's airspace but allowed it to depart a few hours later, the military said Monday.

A spokesman for the Russian Defense Ministry said the Israeli Gulfstream-159, a small business jet, crossed Russia's border Saturday on a flight to Tel Aviv from Tbilisi, capital of the former Soviet republic of Georgia.

But Mr. Roussin conceded that about 10 members of the family of the late Rwandan president, Juvenal Habyarimana, who was killed last Wednesday in a plane crash, had been flown out of the country aboard French aircraft.

## New Zealand Ties With U.S. Thaw

Wellington — Admiral Charles Larson, commander in chief of U.S. armed forces in the Pacific, has arrived on an official visit to New Zealand, the first such visit since a 1980s rift over Wellington's anti-nuclear policy, New Zealand radio said.

President Bill Clinton recently decided to upgrade relations.

New Zealand was frozen out of the ANZUS defense alliance with Australia and the United States after the Labor Party took power in 1984 and banned nuclear-powered and nuclear-armed ships from New Zealand waters.

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## WORLD BRIEFS

### U.S. to Sell Israel 25 F-15I Fighters

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The Clinton administration notified Congress on Monday that it plans to sell 25 advanced McDonnell Douglas F-15I fighters to Israel for \$2.4 billion.

The plan, announced by the Pentagon and expected to be completed without opposition from Congress, will be larger than the initial project announced by Israel in January under which it would have bought 20 of the jets for \$2 billion.

The F-15I jets are one of the most advanced versions of the company's F-15 fighters. The special "I" model upgrades air-combat and long-range ground attack capability for Israel's air force.

### Papal Trip to Lebanon Is Postponed

VATICAN CITY (AP) — The Vatican said Monday that Pope John Paul II had decided to postpone indefinitely his trip to Lebanon, after recent violence made security arrangements difficult.

Although the Vatican had never announced a date for the trip, it was widely expected that the pope would be going at the end of May. Last week, the Vatican indicated that the trip was being reconsidered. In addition to the Pope's personal security, there was also the problem of safety of crowds coming out to see him. A bomb explosion during Mass in a Maronite Catholic Church in February killed at least nine people and wounded 30.

### Italian President Fights Breakaway

ROME (Reuters) — President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro made an impassioned defense of national unity on Monday after the federalist Northern League had raised the possibility of a breakaway by the north.

Speaking at a ceremony to mark the 50th anniversary of the killing of a priest by German troops in World War II, Mr. Scalfaro underlined the suffering of Italians for their country.

The president spoke a day after the Northern League leader, Umberto Bossi, set to take his party into government for the first time, threatened to lead a breakaway if the administration reneged on what Mr. Bossi said were commitments to federalism.

### 14 Vietnamese Killed in Cambodia

PEAN SO, Cambodia — Gunmen massacred 14 ethnic Vietnamese in this Cambodian village near Phnom Penh, but survivors could not confirm reports on Monday that Khmer Rouge guerrillas were responsible.

The attack occurred late Saturday when about 10 gunmen stormed the village about 30 kilometers (20 miles) southeast of the capital with guns and grenades. They killed 14 people, mostly women and children, and wounded 20 others, villagers said.

The Vietnamese Embassy in Phnom Penh put out a statement saying local people blamed Khmer Rouge guerrillas for the attack, but villagers said later that they could not say who was responsible.

### Taiwan Prods China on Boat Disaster

TAIPEI (Reuters) — Taiwan will not hold talks with China before it receives full details about a recent boat disaster that killed 24 tourists from Taiwan, the cabinet's Mainland Affairs Council said Monday.

The council, which formulates policy towards China, has established a committee to investigate the cause of the disaster and has demanded compensation from China for relatives of the victims.

The victims either burned to death or drowned when the tourist boat taking them across Qiandao Lake in the central province of Zhejiang burst into flames on March 31.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Targeting 'Rogue Bags' on Airliners

MANCHESTER (Reuters) — British authorities on Monday announced new security rules for baggage to help protect airline passengers from attacks like the Lockerbie bombing in December 1988 that killed 270 people.

Lord MacKay, the aviation minister, said the rules, which come into force on July 1, would require airlines to account for every item of baggage placed on international flights at British airports.

The rules are aimed at stopping "rogue bags" — those with no connection to any passenger — from coming aboard. The requirements could be met manually or automatically, but Lord MacKay hailed a new system of bar-coding every item of luggage and linking the results through a computer.

### Southwest Airlines Leads in Quality

WASHINGTON (AP) — Southwest Airlines edged past American Airlines last year in overall quality, while that of the biggest U.S. airlines in such areas as punctuality, handling baggage and "bumping" passengers, continued to slip, according to a study released Monday.

Behind Southwest and American, the airlines in order of their 1993 rankings were: United, Delta, USAir, Northwest, TWA, America West and Continental. The fourth annual study is a joint effort of aviation institutes at the University of Nebraska and Wichita State University in Kansas.

Thousands of passengers were stranded at Turkish airports on Monday when Turkish pilots went on a surprise strike to protest working schedules which, a spokesman said, deny them the required rest period after each flight.

The first direct flights from Western Europe to the Ural and Siberia regions of Russia have been announced by Lufthansa. From April 10, the carrier will offer round-trip flights twice a week from Frankfurt to Ekaterinburg in the Urals and Novosibirsk in Siberia. (Bloomberg)

## Clintons Failed to List \$6,000 for '79 Taxes

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Clintons failed to report about \$6,000 in commodity-related income on their 1979-80 tax returns, the White House disclosed Monday.

Press Secretary Dee Dee Myers said that President Bill Clinton and Hillary Rodham Clinton would "certainly pay back taxes as required," including interest and penalties. She said the income was related to Mrs. Clinton's investment in commodities, not the Clintons' investment in the Whitewater Development Corp.

"In the course of reviewing documents, we've discovered a small amount of income that was previously undetected," she told a White House briefing. Asked how much, she said: "About \$6,000."

Tax returns for 1979-80 released by the Clintons last month showed that the couple had realized close to a \$100,000 profit on commodities trades. Later documents provided by the White House suggested that Mrs. Clinton made the profit after putting up \$1,000 of her own money, trading mostly in cattle futures.

Traders have said that such a killing in the risky cattle-futures market would be highly unusual for a beginner.

Mr. Myers said the extra income not reported before was "commodities related." Asked if that meant the income had not been reported on their tax returns, she said, "Correct."

"They've taken responsibility for it and they'll certainly pay additional taxes as required," she said.

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# THE AMERICAS / DEFENDING FRAUD

## With Whistle-Blowers Cashing In, Contractors Want to Change the Rules

By Calvin Sims

LOS ANGELES — Faced with record penalties that followed a worker's blowing the whistle on corporate fraud against the government, weapons contractors are waging a battle on Capitol Hill to make it harder for whistle-blowers to press their cases and collect eye-popping awards.

In the eight years since Congress revised the whistle-blower law to make it more lucrative, a growing number of people have filed cases claiming multimillion-dollar awards for revealing fraud by government contractors, especially weapons manufacturers. So far, the government has collected about \$750 million. Legal experts predict that the amount will surpass \$1 billion this year as more and larger cases come to light.

But defense contractors maintain that such large awards encourage unfounded suits and discourage employees from alerting manage-

ment about wrongdoing. They are pushing legislation, now before the Senate Judiciary Committee, to limit the ability of whistle-blowers to collect.

"There are some serious flaws and oversights in the law that need correcting," said Alan Yuseph, a partner at the law firm of Howrey & Simon in Washington, who is leading the lobbying effort for the weapons companies.

John Kuehl, corporate vice president of the Hughes Aircraft Co., a Los Angeles-based military contractor, said: "We do not believe that the whistle-blower law has worked well. The people who are filing these cases are disgruntled employees who would go to the government with this information even if the law wasn't there."

The contractors' effort to change the law comes as whistle-blowers like Douglas D. Keeth are setting records with their awards. Mr. Keeth, a former financial officer for United Technologies Corp., was awarded \$22.5 million

this month for exposing the company's fraudulent billing practices for helicopters bought by the Pentagon in the 1980s.

Mr. Keeth's was the largest single award ever made under the Federal False Claims Act. To settle the case, United Technologies, based in Hartford, Connecticut, agreed to pay the government \$150 million, of which Mr. Keeth got 15 percent, a minimum percentage set by the law.

That case came on the heels of \$23 million, in two separate awards, to Christopher (Jack) Dowden, a former sales manager for Metwest, a diagnostic testing subsidiary of Corning Inc. Mr. Dowden tipped off the government to a scheme in which his employer and a competitor, National Health Laboratories Inc. of San Diego, had overbilled federal and state health-care programs by \$150 million for unnecessary blood tests.

Mr. Dowden said in a recent interview that his initial motive for going to the authorities

was to damage his competitor, not to line his pocket. But today he has enough money that he plans never to work again. He and his wife recently bought a new home, a fishing boat and two luxury automobiles, a Lexus and a Jaguar.

"I didn't do it for the money," Mr. Dowden said. "I did it because what these companies were doing was wrong, and I was trying to keep my company from falling into the same trap. But I certainly don't feel bad about having all this money. I don't need to apologize for it, after what I've gone through."

The False Claims Act was enacted in 1863 in an effort to punish contractors who sold defective supplies to the Union Army during the Civil War. It was amended in 1986 to allow the government to recover triple damages from defrauding contractors and to give whistle-blowers 15 percent to 25 percent of any amount the government recouped.

Among the most significant changes to the law that the weapons companies are seeking is a provision that would bar whistle-blower suits

when a government contractor has voluntarily disclosed the fraud. Another change would bar employees from filing suit or would limit their financial recovery if they had not moved swiftly enough to voice their complaint after learning of the fraud.

Advocates for the current whistle-blower statute say weapons contractors are trying to render the law useless. They argue that employees would never come forward without a financial incentive.

Senator Charles E. Grassley, Republican of Iowa, the architect of the 1986 law, called the amendments sought by the weapons industry "laughable."

"It's easier for these guys to spend money to lobby Congress than for them to follow the law and stop cheating the government," he said.

John Phillips, a Washington-based lawyer who specializes in whistle-blower cases, said: "We are expecting some very big cases to be settled this year, with some potentially huge

recoveries. There are a lot of cases in the pipeline because the public is now realizing the implications of the whistle-blower statute."

A whistle-blower suit must be investigated promptly by the Justice Department, which has 60 days to decide whether a case has enough merit for the government to take over its prosecution. Extensions are routinely granted. The cases remain under seal until the agency makes its determination.

Of the 700 whistle-blower suits filed since 1986, the Justice Department has intervened in about 100 cases, or 14 percent. Currently, 200 cases remain under seal and are being investigated. A total of 73 cases have been settled and 26 are being litigated, according to lawyers familiar with the cases.

If the government takes the case, the whistle-blower acts as a co-plaintiff. When the Justice Department chooses not to pursue a case, the whistle-blower can proceed alone and is entitled to 25 percent to 30 percent of any amount recovered.

### ★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

#### Looking Into Radiation Tests on Civilians

CINCINNATI — In the hottest days of the Cold War, when both East and West were planning for the worst, the American military had a frighteningly practical question: In the event of a nuclear explosion, how much radiation could a soldier withstand before becoming disoriented or disabled?

The Pentagon turned to the University of Cincinnati for answers. There, from 1960 to 1971, an eminent radiologist, Dr. Eugene L. Saenger, and his colleagues conducted experiments on 88 cancer patients, ages 9 to 84, exposing them to intense doses of radiation and recording their physical and mental responses.

All but one of the patients were terminally ill and, with the exception of that young woman, have been dead for years. Most were poor; 60 percent were black.

The Cincinnati study exposed patients to the highest levels of whole-body radiation and, some experts say, probably caused the most deaths of all the known government-sponsored radiation experiments since World War II.

There is disagreement about how many died of radiation poisoning rather than cancer.

Among other questions about the research that have never been settled and continue to haunt this and other radiation studies conducted at the government's behest are these:

- Did the radiation levels help treat the patients' cancers?
- Did top University of Cincinnati administrators conceal reviews by top medical faculty who criticized how the experiment by one of their leading researchers was done?

These issues will receive their first congressional airing at a House Judiciary subcommittee hearing in Cincinnati.

#### Clinton's Fall Role: The Big Push Begins

WASHINGTON — About every week, 10 or so Democratic strategists planning President Bill Clinton's role in the 1994 election campaign gather in the White House basement under the leadership of Deputy Chief of Staff Harold Ickes.

His new posting as campaign overseer, which drains time from his efforts as political point man for the administration's health-care reform proposal — the White House's No. 1 legislative priority — testifies to Mr. Clinton's awareness that this fall's balloting is likely to go a long way toward defining his political future.

This is the first midterm election since 1978 in which either party has had control of the White House as well as both houses of Congress. This means, said Gerald Pomper, a Rutgers University specialist on elections, that "the Democrats won't be able to blame the Republicans; they will be running on their own record."

By most reckonings, Republicans have only an outside chance of gaining control of the Senate and no chance at all of taking the House.

But the real danger for Mr. Clinton is that the Republicans will make significant inroads, leaving the Democrats in nominal control and Mr. Clinton facing what Mr. Pomper views as the worst of all political worlds: "He will still have Democratic majorities in both Houses, but it will be more difficult for him to get his legislation through." (LAT)

#### Quote/Unquote

Richard R. Mollere, general counsel for the Northrop Corp., a major defense contractor: "We encourage our employees to report wrongdoing, and we have established numerous ethics, education, and monitoring programs to assist them. But why should they come to us when they can make millions by going to the federal government?" (NYT)



ORBITING ABOVE IT ALL — Linda Godwin, an astronaut, and Commander Sidney Gutierrez working aboard the space shuttle Endeavour, which is on a nine-day mission to monitor the Earth's environment. The shuttle was launched into orbit on Saturday.

### Away From Politics

• A vaccine developed to treat a high-risk category of skin cancer patients has been found to be 70 percent effective. After three years of study, researchers at Thomas Jefferson University in Philadelphia said this compared with 20 percent effectiveness in patients treated with surgery only.

• A huge bolt of lightning struck as people played Frisbee on a rain-drenched field in Nashville, Tennessee, killing one person and injuring 18. "It was like a grenade that exploded," said one survivor, Fred Bass.

• High water kept roads closed Monday in Missouri, and flood warnings were in effect in Ohio as more rain followed severe thunderstorms and flash floods that killed at least four people in the Middle West. Up to 6 inches (15 centimeters) of snow were forecast in the Plains states.

• A radar device, fixed after an initial kink, beamed down three-dimensional images of the Sahara Desert and southern Italy as the shuttle Endeavour soared overhead, the Houston space center reported. Six astronauts are working in teams around the clock, taking thousands of photographs.

• Blacks cannot metabolize as well as whites one of the most deadly cancer-causing chemicals in cigarette smoke, a new study shows. That may explain why black smokers are 50 percent more likely to get lung cancer and to die from it, John Richie of the American Health Foundation said Sunday.

• A gust of air from an air lock knocked down a group of workers at the Seabrook nuclear plant in New Hampshire, slightly injuring 11 of them, authorities said. An air lock is an airtight compartment between places that do not have the same air pressure.

Overpayments of an estimated \$1 billion went to welfare recipients in 1991 because of fraud and error, a federal survey found. Yet, it said, thousands of indigent families with children were improperly denied benefits.

AP, Reuters.

## Red Tape Tangles Takers of U.S. Federal Buyout Program

By Karen De Witt

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — When the clock strikes midnight on Sept. 30, ending the fiscal year, nearly 50,000 federal workers will retire or take early leave as part of the Clinton administration's plan to remake the federal government. But leaving is not easy.

In a Kafkaesque turnabout, the makers of so much red tape will themselves now face a maze of forms and briefings before they can leave their jobs.

There are compulsory departure seminars to attend, identification cards to return, E-mail codes to be given, signatures to be checked and an inch-thick stack of forms to fill out. The higher the position held, the more material required.

Each month hundreds of federal workers across the nation leave

government employment for a variety of reasons including retirement or taking private sector jobs.

But the departure rate is expected to step up considerably in the coming months because of the Federal Workforce Restructuring Act of 1994. Better known as the Buyout Bill, it authorizes agencies to offer up to \$25,000 to employees who resign or retire early.

As many as 50,000 federal workers will leave their jobs as part of the administration's push to reduce the size of the government.

Vice President Al Gore, who is overseeing the departures as part of his mission to "reinvent government," said the reduction would help rid the federal government of unnecessary and duplicative layers of management control that result in inefficiency and red tape.

But unless the current system changes, those wishing to take advantage of the offer will have to

"Take Form 4754-A," Mr. King explained. "That assumes that you have led a octorious life and that you have in point of fact been every place in the government and have something that you should return and apologize for: library card, equipment, bank or credit union loans, forwarding address, government identification, cars, car keys."

"Over the years," he continued, "every agency has identified that somehow someone slipped out in

1947 without doing something, and so they keep adding to the list."

Federal employees face a bewildering set of options on a long list of things like health insurance and

where and to whom their retirement benefits should go. As part of the process, most agencies have seminars that orient the departing worker to the departure process.

### ADVERTISEMENT

#### AN APPEAL TO SUSPEND TURKEY FROM THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

The undersigned Non-Governmental Organizations are indignant and shocked by the arrest and prosecution of six Kurdish deputies of the Turkish Parliament for "separatist" opinions (which, under Article 125 of the Turkish penal code incur the death penalty), and by legal proceedings to ban the Democracy Party (DEP) to which they belong. Persecution of the Kurds' elected representatives is accompanied by an intensification of the war in the Kurdish provinces. On the pretext of fighting terrorism, Turkish forces have evacuated and burned down at least 874 villages, destroyed six towns, bombed the forests, massacred innocent civilians - including a parliamentary deputy, over thirty reporters and newspaper distributors, and 70 local and national DEP leaders - and forced hundreds of thousands of Kurds to flee their lands. These massive, systematic violations of human rights, consistently condemned by many independent organizations, are not compatible with the founding principles and statutes of the Council of Europe, nor universal standards of democracy. Therefore we ask that the question of suspending Turkey be put on the agendas of the Parliamentary Assembly and the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, as a matter of urgency.

Our hope is that this suspension, which is fully justified in view of the Council's statutes, will be decided upon quickly and maintained until Turkey frees the Kurdish deputies, ends legal proceedings to ban their party for its opinions, rids its legislation of any measures encroaching upon civil liberties and human rights and fulfills, in accordance with the Charter of Paris and with existing borders, the legitimate aspirations of the Kurdish people for democracy and the recognition of their own identity.

The signatories of the Appeal are:

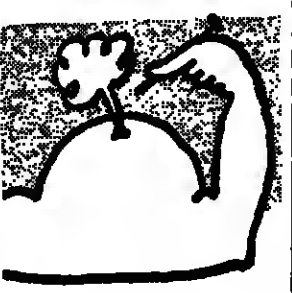
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### BOOKS

#### WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Friedrich Schenfelder, German actor, is reading "Preussen Ohne Legende" (Prussia Without Legend) by Sebastian Haffner. "It is thrilling to read about how a country can become big and powerful and then suddenly fall apart. This is a history book that starts at the beginning of the founding of Prussia. It's a story well-told, without getting too emotional about the past." (Michael Kallenbach, IHT)



Happily, the presence of the most heavy-handed wordplay is limited. More often, Fisher plays her cards lightly, as when Cora and Ray go looking for a runaway dog and call out the dog's name, "Stella Schellman!" or when she writes to Ray about the birth of their child and concludes, "Think of us as two people who managed not to throw the baby out with the bathwater."

As for the novel's title, "Delusions of Grandma," its more obvious relevance to Fisher's story does not quite match its cleverness as a pun. The phrase appears twice in the narrative, each time referring to the fantasies of Cora's mother, Viv, the grandmother of Cora's baby, whose false perceptions don't have all that much to do with the central issues of the book.

But with not too much of a stretch you can also take the phrase to mean the doubt that Cora, too, will become a grandmother, or that it's delusional to believe that single

motherhood can go on and on. Delusions of Grandmotherhood, as it were.

Beneath all the clowning wordplay, this may be the issue that Fisher is seriously addressing. And her not unobvious answer is that there may be hope, especially if people like Cora can dig beneath the surface meaning of things.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

### DELUSIONS OF GRANDMA

By Carrie Fisher. 260 pages. \$22. Simon & Schuster.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THE story that Carrie Fisher tells in her third and latest novel, "Delusions of Grandma" (following "Postcards From the Edge" and "Surrender the Pink"), may not be the most original or suspenseful ever imagined.

Cora Sharpe, successful Hollywood screenwriter, has had difficulty sustaining romantic relations. Cora falls in love again, with Ray Beauchamp, an entertainment lawyer.

The romance fails, partly because Cora is a snob about lawyers, partly because she doesn't want to marry and partly because she won't give up what she calls her "short list of long-term friends." So Cora ends up mateless but also pregnant.

Yet there is over a banal moment in Fisher's narrative because of the singularity of her prose. Fisher's language comes "at you at an angle you frequently didn't know existed," as Cora remarks of her mother. So when the narrative introduces Cora's not so much how Cora lives as the wordplay that her situation provokes.

Already so many things seemed so very beside the point that even if she were able to determine how and why she'd gotten here, the here where she'd arrived was long past the point of no return, just outside of wedlock, straight past help, and precariously near death. Things had taken root beside the point, things with ugly, leering faces."

Even Cora's pregnancy is less a result of her sensuality than of her outlandish sense of metaphor. Her initial attraction to Ray announces itself first to her language center. "Some parliament of her pheromones had just named him pope, and she was doing all she could to keep her cardinals from sending up the telling puff of white smoke from her hair. It took an enormous amount of energy to conceal these facts from him. These facts about

her sexual feelings. But to conceal is the most effective, popular method of revealing. It always gives away the suppressed pope smoke, the deciding vote."

Why can't Cora bring herself to marry Ray? You could say she is too absorbed in herself, her career and her committee of friends, which includes her screenwriting partner, Bud, a man-depressive who has been "on lithium for well or unwell over 10 years" and as a result has been known even to forget who his own lovers are.

Significantly, Cora gets on with Ray best when she is drawn out of herself by the dying of a friend with AIDS. And equally significant, the wordplay often waxes lyrical during this interval in her life.

But the point of "Delusions of Grandma" is not to analyze Cora. It is instead to chart the course of her reconciliation to the state of single parenthood, her milestones being a series of letters addressed to her unborn child bearing the salutation "Dear Esme." (Her reference to the Salinger story that this name inevitably calls to mind pointedly neglects to mention the story's full title, "For Esme, With Love and Squalor.")

Yet if there is a telltale symptom of Cora's difficulty with relating, it is precisely her insistence on deflecting the subject under discussion by focusing on its language. "For good?" asks a friend when Cora tells her she has split with Ray. "Well, I don't know how good it is in terms of the baby and everything—but I guess it's better for him and me."

This habit can be irritating when

the double meanings yield limited dividends. "I'm beholden to you," Bud tells Cora at one point. "For that matter, I'm Bill Holden to you."

Again and again in passages like these, we glimpse an intelligence that would prefer not to look beyond the surface of language.

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INTERNATIONAL  
**Herald Tribune**



## A Battle for Backing in Japan

### Governing Coalition Split, Foes Maneuver

By Steven Brull  
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — Japan's political world appeared headed toward potentially paralyzing disarray on Monday as the governing coalition moved to the brink of breaking up, with conservative and liberal wings each stepping up efforts to lure defectors from the opposition Liberal Democratic Party.

The jockeying underscored sharp differences over policies and personalities that are likely to weaken the band of whoever succeeds Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa, who on Friday abruptly announced his intention to resign because of questionable handling of personal finances.

A weakened government would complicate Western efforts to enlist Japan in a united front to impose sanctions against North Korea over its refusal to allow inspections of all its nuclear sites. It would also hamper Tokyo's ability to compel economic measures bold enough to placate Washington, which is frustrated by the huge bilateral trade imbalance and difficulties in penetrating the Japanese market.

The extent of the rift in the gov-

erning coalition was evident on Monday as conservatives boycotted a strategy session called by Socialist and other liberal groups that comprise the eight-party coalition. The strongest voice of the conservatives is Ichiro Ozawa, power broker of the Japan Renewal Party, largest of the conservative groups in the coalition.

Leaders of both camps could agree on little more than the need to choose a successor to Mr. Hosokawa by the end of the week. That would enable parliament to pass the budget for the fiscal year that begins April 1. If the two camps fail to reconcile their differences quickly, the coalition that in August ousted the Liberal Democratic Party after 38 years in power would effectively be finished.

The more liberal factions, led by the New Party Sakigake and including the Socialist Party and the Democratic Socialist Party, oppose the Japan Renewal Party's effort to install Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata as prime minister. They say that would strengthen Mr. Ozawa's dominance over policy-making.

Proclaiming its independence,

the alliance issued a statement that highlighted policy differences and assailed Mr. Ozawa's penchant for back-room deal-making. The statement stressed that Japan should maintain its pacifist policies and continue the reform drive launched by the Hosokawa administration.

In a direct attack on Mr. Ozawa, it said the new government "must increase the openness of its decision-making."

The statement also said the parties were open to forming an alliance with Liberal Democrats, as long as they did not play a leading role.

Leaders of the Japan Renewal Party, which is allied with the Buddhist-backed Clean Government Party and the Japan New Party, are wondering if they can attract enough progressive Liberal Democrats to form a new centrist coalition without the Socialists.

All eyes were on a former deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Michio Watanabe, who leads a Liberal Democratic faction with about 50 members. Mr. Watanabe, who is said to be suffering from cancer, has made no secret of his



Michio Watanabe, a former foreign minister, who is playing a key role in Japan's political drama.

interest in the top job, but he has not made a formal bid.

"It depends on the policy of those who would invite me and how much of the LDP would be willing to follow me," Mr. Watanabe said.

"But if asked, I must say that I do have the will, the intent and physical ability."

The Liberal Democratic Party, meanwhile, was trying to maintain its cohesion as it watched the coal-

ition straining at the seams. But over the weekend, the party's president, Yoshiro Kono, said it would consider forming a coalition with the Social Democrats provided policies could be coordinated.

## Shanghai Activist

### Recounts a Beating

#### 3 Dissidents, Now Free, Say

#### Balladur Visit Caused Arrest

Agence France-Press

BEIJING — Three Shanghai dissidents detained during Prime Minister Edouard Balladur's visit to China last week were released, but the country's human rights campaigners remained in police hands Monday.

One of those released on Sunday, Wang Fucheng, secretary-general of the Chinese Human Rights Association, said he had been beaten during his detention.

Mr. Wang and two other dissidents detained in Shanghai — Bao Ge and Yang Zhou — said they had been able to return home Sunday, but that they were placed under house arrest for most of the day and that their telephones were cut until Monday morning so that they could not speak with the press.

They were released after Mr. Balladur left Shanghai on Sunday, they added.

"We were arrested because of Balladur's visit," Mr. Yang, 50, the

association's spokesman, told AFP.

Mr. Bao, 31, added: "The government was scared we would do something to upset the visit."

Mr. Wang, 39, first detained on Friday, was released and then rearrested Saturday.

"During my second arrest Saturday afternoon, I was beaten for 20 minutes by three plain-clothes policemen," he said.

Mr. Bao and Mr. Yang were first taken to the police station, and each spent Saturday night in a different hotel under police surveillance and were restricted from leaving.

The Ministry of Security said Monday that the police were pursuing "investigations" of the two best-known dissidents, Xu Wenli, 49, and Wei Jingshang, 43.

"The police investigations of Xu Wenli and Wei Jingshang continue," a ministry spokesman said. An investigation of Tong Yi, Mr. Wei's secretary, is also under way, he added. She is detained in Beijing.

The spokesman did not indicate why the three were being held or where they were.

But the ministry said that Mr. Xu had been detained by the police for having "violated the terms of his parole."

Mr. Xu, a leader of the 1978-79 Democracy Wall movement in Beijing, was released on parole in May 1993 after 12 years in prison.

Mr. Xu had been picked up on Thursday as Mr. Balladur arrived in Beijing. He was released, but was arrested again on Friday, his wife, Kang Tong, said.

His arrest came just a week after his friend, Wei Jingshang, was detained on accusations of having "committed new crimes." Mr. Wei received a 14-year sentence for his role in the Democracy Wall movement.

The Foreign Ministry said: "This entirely falls within China's sovereignty and has nothing to do with China's relations with other countries."

The incidents come in the run-up to the fifth anniversary on June 4 of the crackdown against dissidents in Beijing's Tiananmen Square.

That anniversary also virtually coincides with a scheduled decision by President Bill Clinton whether to renew most-favored-nation trading status for China — a decision linked to a requirement for China's "substantial" progress on human rights.

Alain Juppé, the foreign minister who accompanied Mr. Balladur to China, said in a radio interview in Paris on Monday that French officials had discussed with the Chinese authorities "our conception of human rights" and "how we considered that from this point of view the situation in China was unsatisfactory."

## Balladur Chided for Silence

### French Cite Low-Key China Rights Stance

By Alan Riding

New York Times Service

PARIS — Returning from a four-day trip to China to seek business opportunities for French firms, Prime Minister Edouard Balladur came under strong attack Monday for not speaking out more critically about China's human rights record.

Mr. Balladur's decision to handle the issue "discreetly," as he put it, proved even more embarrassing because six Chinese dissidents were detained during his visit in what some French commentators described as Beijing's way of emphasizing that it was indifferent to outside criticism.

Under the headline, "Balladur's Diplomatic Fliasco in China," Libération said the detentions were an affront to the French leader.

The daily also carried a cartoon showing him waving a piece of paper and saying, "A contract to build a prison for one billion Chinese."

In an interview with Le Quotidien, Michel Jobert, a former foreign minister, said Mr. Balladur had sacrificed French principles to Chinese "whims" since it was "entirely predictable that the Chinese authorities would make him lick their red carpet."

In a separate editorial, the newspaper said the arrest of the dissidents was "shocking, indeed scandalous, but not surprising" because China seemed intent on "teaching

France a lesson" for earlier arms sales to Taiwan.

It questioned whether Mr. Balladur should have made the trip at all.

With criticism of his performance already being voiced here before he returned to Paris, the prime minister defended his performance to reporters on the flight home from Shanghai on Sunday, arguing that the rights issue "should not be played down, but it should not define our entire foreign policy."

"We are not going to give lessons to the whole world while others who invoke moral values are doing business behind our back," he added, noting that commercial deals with China were now possible.

With the trip also seemingly designed to raise Mr. Balladur's profile in international affairs in preparation for a possible candidacy in next year's presidential elections, opposition groups jumped at the chance of exploiting his handling of the rights question in China.

Former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who also harbors hopes of returning to the Elysée Palace next year, said China's public message should have been answered publicly.

"You have to understand the Chinese psychology," he said, "and you always have to adopt a position

of strength, not of aggression, but of strength."

Reporters accompanying Mr. Balladur said that he and Foreign Minister Alain Juppé were clearly irritated by the arrests of three dissidents in Shanghai just as they were about to visit the city.

They quoted Mr. Juppé as saying: "It is beginning to be a bit much. We have asked for explanations, and we expect a reply."

Later, he said he had been assured that "there are no dissidents in prison."

But on the flight home, he said that China's denial that the three men were jailed — they were actually held in a police precinct — suggested a feud within the leadership.

"I believe some people are not happy with the rapprochement between France and China," he said.

The one apparent concession made to the rights issue was that Mr. Balladur issued a formal invitation to visit France to President Jiang Zemin rather than to Prime Minister Li Peng, who is associated with the massacre of student protesters in Tiananmen Square.

For the pro-government daily, Le Figaro, the arrest of the dissidents — all have reportedly since been freed — was organized by Mr. Li "to punish France for not inviting him to France."

But it argued that the commercial success of Mr. Balladur's trip was "undeniable."

## New Prime Minister Is Named in Algeria

Compiled by the Staff from Dispatches

ALGIERS — Prime Minister Redha Malek resigned on Monday after presiding over the most violent months of the Muslim insurgency in Algeria. President Liamine Zeroual immediately named Mokdad Sifi, the minister of equipment, as prime minister to form a new government.

The change was announced a day after Algeria's army-backed rulers devalued the dinar by 28.6 percent as part of a debt-relief deal with the International Monetary Fund. Diplomats and analysts had expected Mr. Malek's resignation at the end of the long negotiations with the IMF, in which Algeria accepted price rises and a big devaluation in exchange for a rescheduling of its \$27 billion debt.

They said a change of prime minister was necessary to make easier Mr. Zeroual's efforts to seek a negotiated solution to the country's civil strife with the Islamic opposition.

Progress in the effort toward economic recovery, including controlling rampant unemployment, is seen as a key to stemming the fundamentalists' popularity among Algeria's disaffected and poor.

Mr. Malek became prime minister last August, a month before Muslim fundamentalists stepped up their violent campaign against the government, widening random attacks to include foreigners.

The insurrection began more than two years ago when the government, in January 1992, canceled elections for a new parliament that fundamentalists were winning. More than 3,000

people have been killed since then in violence attributed to militant Muslims.

Mr. Malek, a modernist firmly opposed to religious fundamentalism, resigned once before, in February, after a national conference intended to bring Algeria's fractious political parties together.

But most parties boycotted the conference or walked out. The fundamentalists, whose top leaders have been in jail for more than two years, did not take part. Mr. Malek was reappointed in a cabinet reshuffling that left little change.

Mr. Sifi, 53, was trained in physics and chemistry in Algeria and Paris. He has held high-ranking posts in several ministries.

(AP, Reuters)

## Argentine Vote Clears a 2d-Term Try for Menem

Reuters

BUENOS AIRES — President Carlos Saul Menem claimed a mandate on Monday for his plan to run for a second term.

"I tell you now, we are going to continue what we have begun," he said at a press conference as results of Sunday's voting confirmed a victory. "The economic model has the backing of the political forces."

Mr. Menem's Peronist Party took 38 percent of the nationwide vote, followed by the Radical Party with 20 percent, according to official results from 94 percent of voting stations.

Mr. Menem said the Peronists and parties that supported them would have 240 seats in the 305-seat constituent assembly, amply assuring

passage of an amendment to end the ban on consecutive presidential terms.

With his term expiring next year, Mr. Menem wants a second term to consolidate the free-market reforms that produced what he calls his "economic miracle" and turned Argentina into one of the world's leading emerging markets.

But the president had a setback to the capital in the upset victory of the Broad Front leftist coalition, thrown together just months ago to protest the re-election bid and mounting charges of government corruption.

With the exception of a Socialist senator elected in 1961, no leftists had won in Buenos Aires for half a century.

"This is a 'no' to corruption, a 'no' to Men-

em's re-election," the Broad Front leader, Carlos Alvarez, told a television interviewer.

In recent weeks, the government has seen itself sucked into one scandal after another as close aides of Mr. Menem and top officials faced charges — rarely upheld in court — of multimillion-dollar corruption and fraud in everything from the sale of state assets to the management of pension funds.

The major loser from Sunday's vote appeared to be the opposition Radical Party of Mr. Menem's predecessor, Raúl Alfonsín.

Mr. Alfonsín's party, still identified in the minds of most Argentines with four-digit hyperinflation in 1989, alienated many of its most loyal voters with this shift.

## Andre Tchelistcheff, Wine Expert, Dies

By Frank J. Priol

New York Times Service

Andre Tchelistcheff, a seminal figure in the modern California wine industry and an enologist of international renown, died Tuesday at a hospital in Napa, California. He was 92.

Mr. Tchelistcheff had cancer of the esophagus, according to Rich Cartier, editor of Wine Business Monthly, a trade publication.

Over the years, the diminutive Mr. Tchelistcheff — he was barely five feet (about 1.50 meters) tall — worked with dozens of wineries and counseled countless men and women who went on to become prominent winemakers in their own right.

But for most of his 56-year wine career in California, he was associated with Beaulieu Vineyards at Rutherford in the Napa Valley, and especially with Beaulieu's signature wine, Georges de Latour Private Reserve Cabernet Sauvignon.

Mr. de Latour, a native of France who first bought the Beaulieu estate in 1899, made a fortune selling sacramental wine during Prohibition. After repeal, he determined to make a California wine to rival France's best and he concluded that only a French winemaker could do it for him.

He had not planned on hiring a White Russian refugee, but after meeting Mr. Tchelistcheff in Paris in 1938, he decided to do just that.

Mr. Tchelistcheff (pronounced CHEL-sheff) arrived in California later that year and began a relationship with Beaulieu that lasted until 1973, when he retired for the first time.

In 1969, the de Latour family sold Beaulieu to Heublein, a Connecticut wine and spirits company that is now a division of IDV, a British conglomerate.

Lee Beilstein, 41, founder of the cult British rhythm and blues band Dr. Feelgood, has died of cancer at

his home near London, friends said Friday.

Kurt Meisel, 81, the Austrian actor and director, has died after a stroke, Vienna's Burghtheater announced last week.

Stefan Gese, 54, who as provisional Romanian army chief of staff led the assault on the secret police in the uprising that ended the Ceausescu dictatorship in 1989, died March 28 of lung cancer in the military hospital in Bucharest, the state news agency Rompres reported.

Moises Pellerano Lopez-Pelma, 82, president of Listin Diario, the Dominican Republic's biggest newspaper publishing company, died last Monday in Miami, where he had been convalescing from heart problems.

Henri Gouthier, 95, philosopher and member of the Académie Française, died March 31 in Paris.

### DEATH NOTICE

His family and friends regret to announce the death of

JOO GABRIEL JOUANNY-COFFEY

on April 8, 1994

Funeral service to be held at the American Cathedral, 23 Avenue George V, Paris 8th, on Wednesday, April 13, at 10:30 A.M.

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# Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## Another African Challenge

Since October, more than 100,000 people have been killed in Burundi, while 700,000 people have fled the country. A civil war between the majority Hutu and minority Tutsi tribes has spilled over into Rwanda, and now both countries teeter on anarchy.

Burundi's new president, Cyprien Ntaryamira, and the Rwandan president, Juvénal Habyarimana, were killed last Wednesday when their aircraft crashed, possibly downed by a rocket, as they were returning from a peace conference in Tanzania. That ignited a full-scale massacre in Rwanda that has claimed thousands of civilians, peacekeepers and the country's prime minister, Agathe Uwilingiyimana. Trapped in the melee was a UN force of 2,500 peacekeepers from a score of nations that had been vainly trying to enforce a cease-fire.

Amid the appalling loss of life, chaos and crop failures are spreading hunger and disease through refugee camps. As disarming is the prospect of a conflict without end, adding another failed state to a list already including Bosnia, Somalia and Liberia, with others likely to follow. Neighboring states, the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations all have a primary responsibility to provide emergency relief and keep open doors for peace-making. But at some point the world may need to ask, if these efforts fail, whether or not to stand aside if belligerents cannot agree.

It has almost reached that point in Burundi and Rwanda. Rivalry between the now dominant Hutu and their former feudal overlords, the Tutsi, predates the countries' independence from Belgium in 1962. The latest round of fighting in Burundi began last October when the army, the Tutsi stronghold, assassinated a Hutu president. His successor was also a Hutu; so was his fellow passenger on the fatal plane, the president of Rwanda. Thus the presumptive blame for the orgy of slaughter falls on Tutsi warriors seeking to reimpose their past dominance.

Yet Hutu radio broadcasts are just as bloodthirsty as those of the Tutsi, which only heightens the tragedy of a failed cease-fire and the assassination of the peace-seeking presidents. The Security Council may have no ready answer to this terrible riddle, but the first urgent need is to establish what happened and to pinpoint political responsibility for all these horrific killings.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Shooting Down the Treaty

The 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty outlawed the testing and deployment of nationwide defenses against missile attack. By limiting defenses it made it possible for the United States and Russia to agree to reduce their nuclear arsenals. The Clinton administration now wants to test and deploy new anti-missile defenses to give American forces on the battlefield some protection against missiles like the Scud. And Russia is willing to accept a "clarification" of the ABM Treaty to allow the United States to test a new heat-seeking interceptor, the Thaad, that could shoot down Scuds.

But that is not good enough for the Pentagon. It wants to keep the option of testing other anti-missile defenses, both sea-based and air-launched. The trouble is, that would open a far more dangerous option than the ABM treaty was intended to close: the testing and deployment of nationwide defenses against ballistic missiles. Such defenses, in turn, could block progress in reducing the size of Russian and American arsenals. That is one option that this administration should not want to open.

To its credit, this administration has rejected the course of its predecessors, which wanted to violate the ABM treaty unilaterally by conducting prohibited tests. Instead, it is trying to clarify the treaty by agreement with Russia. The treaty, as understood when it was ratified by the U.S. Senate, barred tests of interceptors that could shoot down incoming

missiles traveling faster than two kilometers per second. Longer-range missiles — the sort that nationwide defenses are designed to counter — travel much faster. Late last year the administration proposed a more permissive standard, allowing tests of interceptors that can attack targets moving at five kilometers per second. Interceptors with that capability, however, might also be able to defeat submarine-launched ballistic missiles traveling at six to seven kilometers per second, the heart of the U.S., British, French and Russian deterrents.

That capability could be used in nationwide defenses, and the easiest way for countries to counteract it would be to retain more warheads, which would slow further missile cuts.

Russia, which lies within reach of shorter-range missiles fired from Iran, Iraq or other places on its periphery, responded to the U.S. initiative by proposing parameters that permitted tests of the Thaad, but that did not satisfy Pentagon officials, who persuaded the administration to reject the Russian proposal and offer a dangerously permissive alternative: no posted speed limits at all.

If Washington does not set strict limits on tests, it may find that it has opened not just options but a gaping hole in the ABM treaty. That could persuade military hard-liners in Russia to block further missile cuts and leave America a lot less secure.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## 'Justice' in Singapore

Americans are sharply divided over the case of an 18-year-old American living in Singapore named Michael Fay. He faces a sentence that includes being "caned" six times. His crime: spray-painting cars and other acts of vandalism over a 10-day period. It is a sign of how angry Americans have become over crime that far from arousing universal protest, the harshness of the sentence has won the Singapore government considerable support in polls and on-the-street interviews. Many Americans are cheering Singapore's leaders for knowing how to get tough on crime.

In turn, Singapore officials revel in contrasting their low crime rates with the terrible American levels of violence. Reportedly a leader in Singapore lectured a recent visitor that a nation that has had the cases of Reginald Denny, Lorena Bobbitt, the Menendez brothers and the murders of visiting Japanese students should be wary of preaching to others about justice. In fact, Americans do not need to be lectured on criminal violence. Americans are as aware as anyone of the need for swift and sure punishment of crime. But none of America's troubles justifies silent acquiescence in the cruel and disproportionate penalty that Mr. Fay faces.

Part of the problem, we suspect, is that

"cane" sounds quaint, something that a 19th-century schoolteacher might administer to a rambunctious student. That is not what caning means in Singapore. The lashes are administered by a martial arts specialist, Philip Sheon of The New York Times cited diplomats who described the gruesome process: "Prisoners are tied down to a wooden trestle and are then whipped with a rattan cane moistened to prevent it from fraying. Diplomats say the initial blows tear open the skin, and, within seconds, prisoners usually go into shock from the intense pain."

It is certainly true that countries with harsh penalties and no constitutional guarantees for those accused of crime can crush criminality with considerable efficiency. Apologists for the old Soviet Union used to note that crime rates in Moscow were lower than those in New York or Detroit. That no more justified Soviet human rights abuses than American shortcomings now justify what the Singapore government proposes to do to Mr. Fay. Nor should Americans worry that opposition to the caning of Mr. Fay amounts to "cultural imperialism." The whole point of upholding human rights across borders and cultures is that certain standards are universal.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Comment

### Luring the Zulus on Board

Some observers believe there is too much pent-up anger in South Africa, or large parts of it, to allow for an easy crossing to democracy. They point to the seemingly intractable problems associated with Chief Mangosuthu Buthe's rule, whose Inkatha Freedom Party speaks for an undetermined and conservative section of the Zulus in Natal, and those of Nelson Mandela, who has shown that he has substantial support among Zulus.

The violence in Natal and parts of Transvaal notwithstanding, large sections of the country are in a state of relative peace, causing foreign observers to note that free and fair elections can take place in 90 percent of the country. There is no sign, as of now, that the general fabric of society is collapsing.

There are right-wing Afrikaner desperados in the white community, counting on some measure of support in the security establish-

ment, who have been at work killing black civilians from passing cars, blowing up buildings and campaigning for a boycott of the elections. They are dangerous but finite in numbers, determination and resources.

The history of the Afrikaner, although rich in initial heroism in conflict with giants like the Victorian British Empire, generally shows the bulk of this Dutch-French-German-descended group settling with reality once they appreciate that they cannot win. This could apply in South Africa after April.

The Zulus, by contrast, have tended to fight to the last man against all comers. The threat to the future, therefore, remains the millions of Zulus who might follow Chief Buthe's lead and their malleable king into suicidal opposition to the new order. They have to be lured into a broader, successful South African nationhood. That is the challenge.

—Anthony Hazzler Heard, commenting in the Los Angeles Times

# Adrift in the Great Gray Greenless GATT

By Jessica Mathews

WASHINGTON — If the final agreement of the GATT round, to be signed this week in Marrakech, did not promise such large economic gains and represent such an immense expenditure of global diplomatic effort, it would deserve to be rejected on environmental grounds.

The agreement's economic benefits and the political costs of rejection far outweigh its environmental shortcomings. But these shortcomings are still substantial enough to erase much of the enthusiasm for the round's achievements.

During the seven years it took to negotiate the GATT accord, seven global environmental agree-

arrangements for the new World Trade Organization suggest that unless the institution can somehow be brought to drastically change its thinking and its institutional culture, the future is not going to be much better.

The need to mesh trade and environmental policies was recognized too late to be dealt with in the Uruguay Round. The awakening was sparked by the infamous tuna-dolphin decision, which cast doubt on the legitimacy of national environmental laws and even of multilateral agreements that use trade measures. The decision reached the nonsensical view that countries can use trade measures to protect resources, but only when those resources are within their own borders, as though air, water and species stay neatly within the lines on a map.

Because the ruling was so extreme, Mexico, the complainant in the case, chose not to bring it to formal adoption. (Doing so probably would have sunk the North American Free Trade Agreement.) It hangs in limbo over GATT — a decision, but not yet an official precedent.

Environmentalists hoped that the Uruguay Round accord might resolve some of the doubts raised by the case and at least not make things worse until a post-Uruguay "green round." That did not happen. The agreement does not recognize the legitimacy of even the existing global environmental agreements. It tightens rules so that additional national environmental standards can be challenged as illegitimate restraints on trade. It authorizes automatic retaliation by the winning party to such a dispute.

And, as the final evidence that nothing has changed, it failed to create a permanent, standing committee on environment in the core of the new World Trade Organization.

The hope must now be that the lesser committee that was created will reverse past perfor-

mance, recommending strong measures to the next ministerial meeting two years hence. Among the immediate priorities are changing GATT's secretive procedures to allow a degree of public scrutiny and participation, adopting environmental guidelines like the "polluter pays" principle, and finding a way for GATT to recognize present and future environmental agreements that use trade measures appropriately.

Much harder will be deciding in what circumstances trade measures can be used to protect the environment when an international agreement does not exist. Unilateral action is rightly frowned on for undermining international cooperation, but it also goes by the name of leadership. It was the threat of a unilateral U.S. trade sanction, for example, that led to the global ban on the use of destructive drift nets. Outlawing such steps would harness the pace of international progress to that of the slowest marcher.

The political environment for greening GATT is not promising. The United States pushed hard for improvements in this round, but it has not yet thought through or explained to others its trade and environmental goals. The European Union has offered no support, even while its parliament has voted strongly for new policies. Developing countries deeply fear that the developed world will use environmental rationales to block imports of their products, in so-called green protectionism.

The strongest force for progress lies outside governments, among nongovernmental organizations. Only if they can be effectively brought into the process is there much hope of success.

For the past 30 years, international trade has grown twice as fast as the global economy, and it will continue to expand. Difficult as it will be for GATT to change, that fact alone makes the effort a top economic and environmental priority.

The writer, a senior fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations, contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

## The political environment for greening GATT is not promising.

ments were reached. That burst of activity sprang from the rapidly spreading realization that economic growth and human welfare ultimately depend on a healthy environment.

This understanding has penetrated nearly all international institutions to varying degrees, but not GATT. There, free trade is not a means to the end of greater economic growth but the end itself, and environmental concerns are nothing more than impediments.

In fact, the costs of remaining trade restrictions and those of environmental degradation are each about 1 to 2 percent of GDP — except where economic policies are highly distorted or environmental abuse is extreme, as in Russia or China, where estimates run to 15 percent and more of GDP. Rules of free trade and environmental measures are therefore equally necessary to achieve sustainable economic growth.

GATT does not agree. Mostly, it ignores the environment. When it has addressed environmental issues, it has generally shown itself unwilling or unable to take them seriously. The terms of the Uruguay Round agreement and the

# A New Bridge for Patient History to Surge Across

By Philip Bowring

BANGKOK — The opening on Friday of the first bridge across the Mekong River, linking Thailand and Laos, was in one sense the symbolic end of an era when ideology divided mainland Southeast Asia between Communists and others. But in another sense it was symbolic of the reassertion of older forces at work in the shaping of the region — ethnicity and geography.

It was no coincidence that while the Thais were warmly greeting their Lao country cousins in the middle of the 1.1 kilometer, \$30 million Australian-funded bridge, the government in Phnom Penh was berating the Thais for allegedly helping the Khmer Rouge to escape from the encirclement of their former headquarters at Pailin.

At the same time, a senior Thai official was publicly blaming the "local government" of a neighboring country for a series of bomb blasts which have disturbed the peace of southern Thailand in recent months.

This was a reference to the Malaysian state of Kelantan, whose fiercely independent and fervently Islamic sultan is at loggerheads with Kuala Lumpur as well as stirring the aspirations of Muslims in Thailand's southernmost provinces.

Visiting Laos for the bridge ceremony was Thailand's King Bhumibol Adulyadej. He was making his first official trip abroad in a quarter of a century, but that did not seem to signify a change in his attitude to foreign travel. Laos does not really count as "abroad." After all, there are more Lao-speakers in Thailand than in Laos.

And if Lao across the Mekong still hanker after a monarch, he is the

nearest one they have since the abolition of the Luang Prabang-based royal house in 1975. Prior to the French arrival, the Lao royalty were effectively vassals of Bangkok anyway — as indeed was the Kelantan sultan prior to the British.

Some Lao may feel that with just 4.5 million people, links with Thailand will simply speed up the exploitation of their forests and other resources. Yet there is no real antidote to that. Not only are the ethnic links compelling, but Thailand's natural

The north road, down which Thais originally came, is now open again.

area of economic expansion is to the north, not just into Laos but into southern China.

China's southwestern Yunnan Province is not just familiar territory for Thailand's large ethnic Chinese business community. There are close linguistic and cultural links between Thai and Lao people and the large non-Han minorities in Yunnan. For many in that part of China, foreign investment, if it means anything, will mean investment from, or through, Thailand.

Likewise there are strong ethnic links between the Thais and the Shans (who also until recently had their own little monarchies) of eastern Burma, who in turn feel closer affinity with China, whose emperor is very far away, than with any Rangoon regime.

The opium warlord and independence fighter Khun Sa embodies it all. Mandarin-speaking, half Shan, half Chinese, he does business mainly with the well-placed Thai traffickers and Hong Kong and Taiwan Chinese syndicate bosses who find his territory a convenient location for their refineries as well as an opium source. This finds his well-run, well-armed little empire a convenient buffer against Burma.

The Khmer Rouge in their heyday played much the same role vis-à-vis Vietnam. Times have changed a bit, but old habits are hard to break, particularly when they are as profitable as Cambodian logs and gems have been for the Thai military.

Even many outside the military believe that a chaotic or divided Cambodia is in Thailand's best interest, providing a zone of Thai influence and a barrier against Vietnam.

So although Thailand may have much to gain from a prosperous and united Cambodia, do not expect Prime Minister Chuan Leekpai to be able to do much about Thai military help for Pol Pot. He has enough trouble with an opposition-military alliance against promised constitutional change to reduce the power of the military-dominated Senate.

On Thailand's western border with Burma, things are equally confused. Mutual back-scratching between Thai military and business interests on the one hand and the Rangoon government on the other go on side by side with support for Shans and rebels.

Links with Rangoon may be stepped up by attempts of the Asso-

ciation of South East Asian Nations, now spearheaded by Singapore, to bring an aura of respectability to that regime. But on both sides, temporary opportunism scarcely veils historic Thai-Burmese enmity.

To the south, Thailand and Malaysia have growing trade fostered by geography, some industrial complementarity and ethnic Chinese business links. Both governments have an interest in minimizing frictions inspired by local issues, and concentrating on business and ASEAN.

Yet the cultural divide between predominantly Buddhist Thailand, with its particular national identity and eclectic traditions, and the Muslim and Malay world to the south is striking and not easy to bridge. Even if culture is not a proxy for trade, China is — and may increasingly be — China's influence expands to the point where Southeast Asian states must choose sides, for or against.

So, for Thailand the horizons south, west and east are problematic, even if sometimes lucrative. But the north road, down which Thais originally came, is now open again. With it come new opportunities to reorient Thailand — away from its bloated, almost unlivable metropolises.

The opening of the Mekong bridge was history in the making.

International Herald Tribune.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

# America's Pendulum Should Come Down to Earth

By Fareed Zakaria

NEW YORK — The debate over the sentencing of Michael Fay, the Ohio teenager who vandalized cars in Singapore and faces being flogged on the bare buttocks with a rattan pole, illustrates the precarious balance between order and liberty in the small Asian nation.

Singapore is probably the safest city in the world, albeit at the expense of many individual rights.

Lee Kuan Yew, who ruled as prime minister and virtual dictator for 31 years, took Singapore from poverty to plenty in one generation. Its per capita gross national product is higher than that of its erstwhile colonizer, Britain.

Upon leaving office in 1990, he took the title of senior minister, and he remains enormously influential. He has also embarked on a career of sorts as a pundit, speaking his mind with impetuous frankness. In January, I interviewed him.

Do you view the United States as a model for other countries?

I find attractive and unattractive features. I like the free, easy and open relations between people regardless of social status, ethnicity or religion.

And the things I have always admired about America: the openness in argument about what is good or bad for society; the accountability of public officials and the lack of secrecy and terror that are part and parcel of Communist government.

But as a total system, I find parts of it totally unacceptable: guns, drugs, violent crime, vagrancy, unbecoming behavior in public — in sum, the breakdown of civil society. The expansion of the right of the individual to behave or misbehave as he pleases has come at the expense of orderly society.

In the East, the main object is to have a well-ordered society so that everybody can have maximum enjoyment of his freedoms. This freedom can only exist in an ordered state and not in a natural state of contention and anarchy.

Let me give you an example that encapsulates the whole difference between America and Singapore. America has a vicious drug problem. How does it solve it? It goes around the world helping other anti-narcotic agencies to try and stop the suppliers. It pays for helicopters, debriefing agents and so on. When it is provoked, it captures the president of Panama and brings him to trial in Florida. Singapore does not have that op-

tion. We can't go to Burma and capture warlords. What we can do is pass a law which says that any customs officer or policeman who sees anyone in Singapore behaving suspiciously, leading him to suspect that the person is under the influence of drugs, can require that person to have his urine tested. If the sample is found to contain drugs, the man immediately goes for treatment. In America, if you did that it would be an invasion of the individual's rights and you would be sued.

I was interested to read that Colin Powell, when he was chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said the U.S. military followed our approach because when a recruit signs up he agrees to be tested.

Now, I would have thought this kind of approach would be quite an effective way to deal with the terrible drug problem you have. But the idea of the inalienability of the individual has been turned into dogma.

And yet nobody minds when the army captures the president of another state and puts him in jail. I find that incomprehensible. This approach will not solve America's drug problem.

Whereas with Singapore's way, we may not solve it, but we will lessen it considerably, as we have done.

Would it be fair to say that you admired America more 25 years ago? What, in your view, went wrong?

Yes, things have changed. I would hazard a guess that it has a lot to do with the erosion of the moral underpinnings of a society and the diminution of personal responsibility.

The liberal, intellectual tradition that developed after World War II claimed that human beings had arrived at this perfect state where everybody would be better off if they were allowed to do their own thing and flourish. It has not worked out. I doubt that it will. Certain basics about human nature do not change.

Man needs a certain moral sense of right and wrong. There is such a thing called evil, and it is not the result of being a victim of society.

Is such a fundamental shift in culture irreversible?

No, it is a swing of the pendulum. I think it will swing back. I don't know how long it will take, but there's already a backlash in America against failed social policies that have resulted in people urinating in public, in aggressive begging in the streets, in social breakdown.

You say that your real concern is that this system not be foisted on other societies because it will not work there. Is there another viable model for political and economic development? Is there an "Asian model"?

I don't think there is an Asian model as such. But Asian societies are unlike Western ones. The fundamental difference between Western concepts of society and government and East Asian concepts is that Eastern societies believe that the individual exists in the context of his family.

He is not pristine and separate. The family is part of the extended family, and then friends and the wider society. The ruler or the government does not try to provide for a person what the family best provides.

In the West, especially after World War II, the government came to be seen as so successful that they could fulfill all the obligations that in less modern societies are fulfilled by the family. This approach encouraged alternative families, single mothers for instance, believing that government could provide the support to make up for the absent father.

This is a bold, Huxleyan view of life but one from which I, as an East Asian guy, I would be afraid to experiment with it. I'm not sure what the consequences are, and I don't like the consequences that I see in the West. You will find this view widely shared in East Asia.

It's not that we don't have single mothers here. We are also caught in the same social problems of change when we educate our women and they become independent financially and no longer need to put up with unhappy marriages.

But there is grave disquiet when we break away from tested norms, and the tested norm is the family unit. It is the building brick of society. Government will go, but this endures. We start with self-reliance. In the West today it is the opposite. The govern-

ment says give me a popular mandate and I will solve all society's problems.

What would you do instead to address America's problems?

What would I do if I were an American? First, you must have order in society. Guns, drugs and violent crime all go together, threatening social order.

Then the schools — when you have violence in schools, you are not going to have education, so you've got to put that right.

Then you have to educate rigorously and train a whole generation of skilled, intelligent, knowledgeable people who can be productive.

I would start off with basics, working on the individual, looking at him within the context of his family, his friends, his society.

But the Westerner says: "I'll fix things at the top. One man, formulate one grand plan. I will wave a wand and everything will work out."

It's an interesting theory but not a proven method.

Fareed Zakaria is managing editor of Foreign Affairs. This was adapted by The New York Times from a longer article in the magazine's current issue.

# No More Appeasing The Serbs?

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — At long last the United States and its allies have shown some courage and resolve in the face of brazen Serbian aggression. The air strikes on Serbian forces attacking Gorazde are late, far too late. But they could mark an end to the bewildering policy of weakness that followed the Sarajevo ultimatum at the end of February.

Few acts of foreign policy have been as dramatically successful as the U.S.-inspired NATO ultimatum to the besieging Serbs to stop shelling Sarajevo. The guns were silenced, and a terrorized city returned to something like normal life.

Success in Sarajevo demonstrated what critics have been saying: that the Serbian aggressors would yield to credible threats of force. But instead of building on that lesson to stop terror elsewhere in Bosnia, the Clinton administration waffled.

The Serbs, emboldened, resumed the killing.

Defense Secretary William Perry made himself the spokesman for weakness. When the Serbs shelled Maglaj in northwest Bosnia, he said that "close-combat fighting" there and elsewhere was "difficult to influence with the use of air power."

General John Shalikashvili, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, echoed that by saying that conditions around Sarajevo "lent themselves to the application of air power," but they did not "in any other places in Bosnia today."

Those comments took an amazingly constricted view of air power. A main argument for its use has been to make the Serbs understand that if they go on killing and terrorizing people, they will feel some punishment themselves.

In the face of the merciless shelling and siege of Maglaj, NATO should have said something like this to the Bosnian Serb military commander, Ratko Mladic: "For every shell that falls on Maglaj, 10 bombs will be dropped on your military headquarters in Pale. Every time you block relief supplies, we will knock out one of your fuel or munitions dumps."

Last week, as the Serbs mounted a major artillery and ground attack on the enclave of Gorazde in eastern Bosnia, Mr. Perry was asked on NBC's "Meet the Press" what he would do to keep the city from being captured. He answered: "We will not enter the war to stop that from happening."

The attack on Gorazde was, and is, an especially blatant challenge to the credibility of NATO and the United Nations. For last year the UN Security Council designated Gorazde as one of six "safe areas" that would be protected by "all necessary means, including the use of force." Mr. Perry's hand-washing gesture on Gorazde was a virtual invitation to the Serbs to intensify their attacks, and so they did.

On Thursday of last week the administration changed its tack. President Bill Clinton's national security adviser, Anthony Lake, made a serious speech about Bosnia. "America cannot afford to ignore conflicts in Europe," he said. The Serbs had plunged Bosnia into "a dark night of terror," conducting "brutal sieges and ethnic cleansing." Today the war there "presents a clear challenge: to NATO's credibility and to our very vision of a post-Cold War Europe."

Mr. Lake said "we must make clear to Serbia and to the Serbs of Bosnia that the costs of continued intransigence are high." And he said neither Mr. Clinton nor his senior advisers — Mr. Perry's remarks notwithstanding — had ruled out "the use of NATO power to help stop attacks such as those against Gorazde."

Strong words. But words alone have never persuaded General Mladic or the other Bosnian Serb aggressors to desist. They went ahead with a massive assault designed, as General Vlado Spremo said, to "occupy the entire region of Gorazde."

It was when the situation was desperate for the defenders of Gorazde that the UN command called for NATO air strikes. The first were not withdrawn at once, the next should be on strategic targets.

Now we should see whether the American wavering is over: the waning of the last seven weeks of the year before that and of the year before that under George Bush.

President Clinton will have the country's support if at long last he sets it on a clear, consistent, credible course of action to stop Serbian aggression and terror.

The New York Times.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1894: Uganda Fighting

LONDON — The following despatch from Uganda reached London yesterday [April 11]: "Colonel Colville has declared war upon Kaba Rega, the most powerful chief in this region and one invariably hostile to Europeans." The British East Africa Company had often threatened to attack Kaba Rega, but never did so. This savage chief therefore thought they were afraid to try. He declared the company's officers white-livered, and regarded himself as invincible. A few weeks ago Kaba Rega attacked a chief, one of the British allies at Toru. The chief applied to the British for aid, and Major Owen was sent with 200 Nubian soldiers. They encountered the enemy, estimated at about one thousand men. The fight lasted three hours when the enemy fled.

### 1919: Geneva Selected

PARIS — By twelve votes to six the Commission of the League of Na-

tions has chosen Geneva to be the seat of the League of Nations. Geneva was the personal choice of President Wilson, and it was supported by Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Serbia, Greece, Roumania and Brazil. Brussels, proposed by the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Paul Hymans, obtained also the votes of France, China, Portugal and Czechoslovakia.

### 1944: Assassination Fails

MEXICO CITY — [From our New York edition:] An army lieutenant, a member of his own police staff, attempted to assassinate President Manuel Avila Camacho today [April 10], but the bullet he fired at six-foot range passed through the President's coat directly above his heart without wounding him. Avila Camacho, with the courage of an ex-army man, saved his life by lunging at the assassin, Army lieutenant Antonio E. de Lama, and holding his arms stiff until an aid disarmed him.

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## OPINION

## The Clintons' Big Killing Needs Checking, as Well

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Every scandal has its pulse. Whitewater has entered a quiescent stage. As investigations sink in.

Let's say I want to make an untraceable investment in a political figure. How could I launder the donation and even get a tax deduction for it?

I might find a broker willing to "allocate" trades in the futures market — that is, to put in orders to buy and sell at the same time. He could then allocate the winning trade to my political friend and the losing trade to some poor sucker, or even to me; I would then take my losses on the down side of the "straddle," using them to reduce taxable gains from other trades.

In that way, a pol or his wife could make a bundle with no risk and little or nominal capital. The pol gets rich on reportable profits, while I have laundered — effectively hidden — my contribution to him.

This beats slipping cash under the table. Not only is my political friend's newly "made" money usable for other investments, the transaction is too complicated to outrage most voters.

Some mean-spirited partisans are advancing that hypothesis — with no evidence offered in this case — as a possible explanation of Hillary Rodham Clinton's ability to turn \$1,000 (at most) into \$100,000 in a single year.

That's a 10,000 percent return on her investment, more than just about any other investor in America in 1979. (Fair-

minded observers will adjust for inflation; that makes hers a 9,987 percent return.) The Clintons reject the sinister inference being drawn by slandering hounds of the press (especially the editorial page of The Wall Street Journal, which knows too much about straddles and futures). At first, the White House line was that the Clinton 100 Gs — some of which was later murky money invested in tax-sheltering Whitewater — was the result of phenomenal investment acumen by a lawyer then still in her 20s.

Sunday, backpedaling Clinton aides admitted to The Washington Post that James Blair, lawyer to Tyson poultry interests, did the cattle-futures ordering in her behalf. (That is probably because the broker, Robert Rod Bone, told other reporters that Mrs. Clinton was a stranger to him.) Soon after the 9,987 percent profit, Mr. Bone was suspended for three years for the preferential way he handled trades and margin requirements.

Maybe Mr. Blair and Mr. Bone operated entirely within the law, and the Clintons received only good advice — and not what some of us leap to opine was in effect a \$100,000 gift.

The special counsel may not be following leads into these new areas. How can the public discover the truth? The answer: from sworn testimony in congressional hearings.

Speaker Thomas Foley and Banking Chairman Henry Gonzalez are succeeding in their stone-walling in the Democratic House. They expect counsel Robert Fiske to make a finding of suicide in Vincent Foster's death, rebuking only mildly the obfuscation of White House counsel Bernard Nussbaum, who chose Mr. Fiske. The speaker will then declare hearings unnecessary.

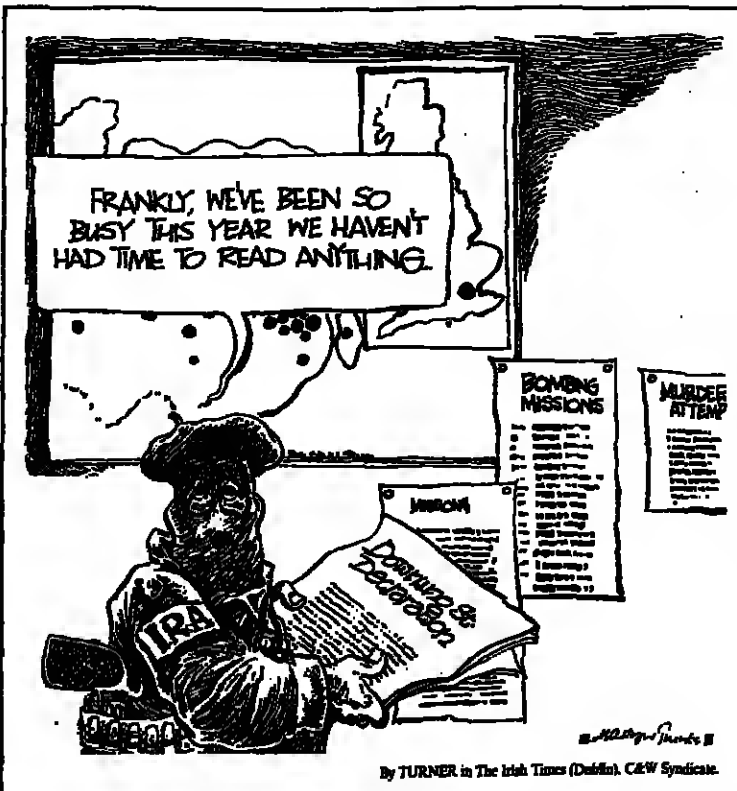
In the Senate, however, Republican leader Bob Dole is seeking an agreement with majority leader George Mitchell specifying a proposed makeup and timing of the investigating committee. The experienced fraud squad on Senator Sam Nunn's government operations staff should be Mr. Bone's interlocutor. Hearings on confirmation of a Supreme Court justice could be held up until Whitewater hearings are under way.

Why pursue this "old story" to its source? Because when Whitewater was first exposed by The New York Times in early 1992, candidate Bill Clinton effectively squelched it with a legal-accounting "report" that was at least misleading, and may turn out to be a tissue of lies. If so, President Clinton should be held accountable.

The pulse beats on: the mortification of civil penalties, not impeachment, may be in store.

Would it weaken this presidency? Sadly, yes. But for one-party government to condone a campaign cover-up would damage the American system far worse — which is why the truth about Whitewater must be flushed out.

The New York Times



By TURNER in The Irish Times (Dublin). C&amp;W Syndicate

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Marching Into a Squeeze

Regarding the report "China Seizes Leading Dissident, Setting Stage for New Rights Friction" (April 2):

While the seizure of Wei Jingsheng was repugnant, the setting of the stage for new friction was not the doing of the Chinese and their predictable behavior toward dissidents; rather the blame belongs squarely on the doorstep of the United States and its secretary of state.

With a scintilla of foresight, Warren Christopher could easily have avoided the uncomfortable squeeze and embarrassment brought to himself and his country during his recent trip to China. The barest of social graces prevents marching into another's home to demand that the resident must conform to our idea of world order. If we don't like what our host stands for, we don't go; but if we go we must abide by the rules of civility and diplomacy.

As a paid practitioner of diplomacy, Mr. Christopher is well advised to refresh his memory of its definition: skill in handling affairs without arousing hostility. As the results indicate, lacking were forethought, perspective, skill and manners. Is it hard to guess how the United States would react if a Chinese leader did the same in Washington?

LAWRENCE R. GORDON, Paris

## Aspirations of the Zulus

Regarding the editorial "The Troublemaking Chief" (April 1):

This editorial is an unwise apprecia-

tion of the situation in South Africa. As an undemocratic, racially divided, artificially constituted union moves toward fulfillment for its various peoples, why should the Zulus not aspire to regain their nationhood as did the peoples of the former Soviet Union?

PETER W. MURPHY, Le Muid, Switzerland

## Painful Choices

"Torture" and "dictatorship" are harsh words, and William Safire in "Singapore's Assertion of a Right to Torture" (April 8) uses them well in his eloquent condemnation of Singapore's logging laws.

He paints a broad landscape filled with sweeping historical metaphors — from the Spanish Inquisition and Nazi atrocities to the plight of Kurds under Saddam Hussein — all in defense of his own arbitrary distinction that flogging is intolerable while death from legal injection is not.

He dismisses the overwhelming support of both Singaporeans and Americans for the caning sentence as an overreaction by those who have had their antennae ripped off their cars. Surely Americans are outraged at something more than a few broken car antennae. They are outraged at the senseless violence, easy drugs and wasted lives that pervade all levels of their society today.

Mr. Safire is concerned with abstract principles drawn from his own Judeo-Christian upbringing but fails to understand the painful choices that societies

## Bottoming Out in the Mud Season

By Christopher B. Daly

PUTNEY, Vermont — Across the northern half of New England, from Vermont's Lake Champlain to Maine's potato country, it's just about time for the next season of the year: the one called Mud Season.

After the faded foliage of fall, after all the snow and ice of winter, after months and months of long nights and short days, after all the boots, hats, mittens and long johns and the frozen water pipes, after what turned out this year to be record colds and record snows — after all that, just when the rest of the world is snipping forsythia and planting tomatoes, along comes Mud.

Up here, that doesn't mean just a little bit of soggy topsoil. Mud Season means real mud: the kind of boot-sucking, acre-grabbing, carpet-wrecking, supersaturated muck that just gobbles up two-wheel-drive imports driven by flatlanders from Boston or New York.

"Mud Season is a notation of Nature, not of the calendar," writes the farmer and essayist Richard M. Ketchum in his book "Second Curious: Letters from the Country." Mud, Mr. Ketchum adds, "describes an interval of indeterminable duration between winter and spring. It has none of spring's tripperies or fall's harlot colors, none of winter's white

mantle or summer's lushness. The going is sloppy and slow, the ground underfoot soggy and treacherous."

Mud Season seems to hold its tightest grip on Vermont, a world of steep hills and dirt roads where traction is next to godliness this month. In early April, just getting the mail can be an adventure.

The science of mud is pretty straightforward. The ground freezes during the cold New England winter anywhere from two to four or more feet down. The depth of the freeze depends largely on

the guts for it," Mr. Bryan said in an interview in which he unsuccessfully tried to stifle a chortle.

"It's a bit like driving on train tracks. There's a rut where somebody else has gone through the mud."

"You try to stay in the ruts. Sometimes, the rear wheels get in one rut and the front get in another and you kind of go sideways."

Not surprisingly, a lot of things besides cars come a halt during Mud. Many towns forbid hauling logs by truck because the weight wrecks roads when they are muddied. Loggers often have to stop cutting trees, because mills will not accept mud-covered timber; it gums up their saws.

But it can be a busy time of year nonetheless. Not by accident, this is the time of year when New England villages hold their annual town meetings. Long ago, Yankees decided to jam all their government and politics into one daylong binge, timed to take place just before the roads became impassable with mud.

It is also maple sugar time. When the nights are cold and the days are warm, sap rises in the giant maple trees, and New Englanders tap the trees to gather the sap. The sap is collected and boiled to make the maple syrup for a hungry nation's pancakes.

And it's the time of year when sheep drop their new lambs.

Mr. Bryan described what happened one night when he and his wife tried to make it home up Big Hollow Road in Starkboro:

"We bottomed out. So what I did was get out and put the jack under the back bumper. Instead of the car going up, the jack disappears, down into the mud. If you're lucky enough to hit something hard, you jack it up a few inches, then run around to the other side and push the car off the jack."

"Remember, it's cold . . . and you've got your good shoes on. Your wife holds the flashlight, and you fish around underneath the bumper for the jack. Then you run around to the front and repeat the process."

"You are literally trying to walk the car across the road, looking for a rut you can use."

Greg Winchester, who works the tow truck at Rod's Mobil in Putney, says he gets as many as four calls a day at the height of Mud Season, especially on weekends when tourists are likely to be on the roads.

But natives bottom out, too. "It's more guys that get stuck, because they think they can make it," he said. Once, even his wrecker got stuck and needed a tow.

Sometimes, the old ways are best. Mr. Bryan says that when all else fails, he latches up the oxen. Nothing has stopped them yet.

"It's a hopeful time of year," Mr. Bryan adds. "Because if Mud Season comes, can spring be far behind? Vermonters can sense spring the way mariners can sense land."

The Washington Post

## A Costly Diversion

DIVERSION from the task at hand is the undiscussed scourge of Whitewater. The victims are not only the Clintons but the country and all its citizens — and, since the United States is so prominent in global events, the world. The inquiry is taking the time and attention of the president and of Hillary Rodham Clinton, the person primarily responsible for addressing one of the most significant problems facing the country, health care. As investigations and headlines proliferate, and members of the White House staff are hauled in for questioning or forced out of their jobs, it is no surprise to read in Newsweek that "inside the administration there is a looming sense that its entire domestic agenda is at risk."

This is not to say that any president or public figure should be above criticism. But Whitewater did not come to light because it had ramifications in public affairs. It was dragged to light by reporters digging in Little Rock garbage, searching for something — anything — to provide the exposure of errors that American public discourse now requires.

— Deborah Tannen, commenting in the Los Angeles Times



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## Hawthorn and Horsetail French Fashion in Herbal Remedies

By Marlene Simons  
New York Times Service

PARIS — Presiding over a great assembly of 500 kinds of plants, Michel Pierre has to watch his words. He cannot call them medicines or use terms like curing or healing. Yet this herbalist in the old heart of Paris knows exactly where to turn when an ailment needs a remedy.

"Red vine leaves, good for the circulation," he said, beaming. Navigating among baskets stuffed with leaves and bowls full of seeds, he offered marigold to clear the skin, horsetail to soothe a client's rheumatism and hawthorn to calm the nerves. "Cholesterol?" Pierre said. "Make a tea of this American chrysanthemum. Or else of artichoke leaves."

Botany has virtually disappeared from the curriculum of France's medical and pharmacy students, and the country's mighty pharmaceutical industry has moved ever deeper into synthetic drugs and biotechnology.

Yet more and more Frenchmen and women, tens of thousands of them, are taking herbs. The French, along with their devotion to food, also love potions and remedies and they swallow up to three times more stimulants and sedatives than their European neighbors. But these days, they are turning again to old herbal concoctions to help their digestion, sleep, jangled nerves and abused livers.

Grocers and health food stores report that sales of medicinal herbs have doubled in less than 10 years. While plants were always the mainstay of medications, chemistry made it possible to isolate and copy them in the laboratory. Pharmacies have joined the trend by selling capsules and infusions filled with natural plant powders.

"For the last 30 years, the chemical drugs had made such great progress that people had forgotten about plants," said Jean Guillin, president of the national Association of Pharmacists. "Now there's a return to plants because we remember that they act gently and may be less invasive than chemically based medicines."

While not powerful enough for serious diseases, he added, "for some ailments the healing dose in a plant can be enough."

Herbal medicine is only part of the country's growing movement toward a less high-tech approach to treating the sick. As in other European countries, there is a rising interest in France in alternative and preventive medicine.

The annual Fair of Alternative Medicine, in Paris, which has become the largest exhibition of its kind in Europe, drew 50,000 visitors last month.

Among the therapies on display — most of them outside conventional medicine — were gently rocking beds for relaxation, music that can produce natural opiates in the brain, and bee glue used as antiseptic.

Adepts recommended healing through magnetism, acupuncture and homeopathy, among other methods. "This is more about the art than about the science of medicine," said Renate Fournier, one of the organizers. "Many people feel that medicine has become too cold, too mechanical."

The fair, which began 11 years ago, has really taken off in the last two years, she added, noting that with help from the government Bureau for Consumer Affairs, organizers had weeded out charlatans.

In the great crowded hall, visited by doctors, therapists, and ordinary people, Fournier said she saw evidence that methods that only recently were dismissed as too old-fashioned or too esoteric were now slowly finding their way into mainstream medicine.

Regine Simonet, the editor of the magazine *Médecine Douce* (circulation 100,000), holds that the growing interest in natural health care is linked to people's fears — fear of dependency and side effects of synthetic drugs, fear of too many chemicals in the environment and in one's own body, fear of losing even more contact with nature.

France's powerful medical association, last opposed recognition even of therapists now widely licensed in the West, like chiropractors, osteopaths and acupuncturists. Proposals on recognition have also been held back by the Parliament, where 62 of the 577 deputies are members of the medical profession.

The Ministry of Health, while siding with the doctors and the \$16-billion-a-year pharmaceutical industry on most issues, is nonetheless quietly promoting some natural therapies not seen as threatening the medical establishment. It has licensed many new thermal spas and centers for thalassotherapy, which use algae and warm seawater to invigorate health and soothe stress and aches.

Going to thermal spas, an ancient tradition here, has never been so popular. In 1993, one in nine citizens went to one of France's 104 officially recognized spas.

In Paris, a recent survey found that one in five households now use herbal remedies. Even at elegant Parisian dinner tables, chances are that an "infusion" of verbena, linden or mint appears to dispatch a meal.

Proof that herbs are an expanding business is the fact that pharmacies, health food stores, and supermarkets are all squabbling over a piece of the market, with pharmacies demanding a monopoly over most therapeutic plants. Producers say this is all good news.

Michel Dupuis, selling herbs at a recent Paris health food fair, said that on his farm at Doue-la-Fontaine he now grows five tons a year, twice as much as 10 years ago. Planting, weeding and harvesting, he said with pride, is done by 40 handicapped workers who had never before had a job. "Herbs can do so much good," Dupuis said, noting he had just killed off a lurking cold with a thick brew of thyme.

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The French are turning again to old concoctions to help nerves and livers.

## A New Nose in Perfume

By Jean Rafferty

PARIS — Patricia de Nicolai is the hot new name in the rarefied world of French fragrance. And as a great-granddaughter of the legendary perfumer Pierre Guerlain, she's a hot old name too.

The French film star Isabelle Adjani swears by her Cécile de Vanille (Vanilla Twilight) scented candles. Her new Sacrebleu is the actress Michèle Morgan's favorite. Not only is the writer Frédéric Dard and about New York, her spicy men's fragrance, but his fictional characters also trail the elegant wake of her perfumes in his San Antonio books.

What sends this celebrity clientele flocking to her two Paris shops — one next to her atelier in the 16th arrondissement (69 Avenue Raymond Poincaré), the other on the Left Bank (80 Rue Grenelle) — is the originality of Nicolai's compositions. Sacrebleu, which has soared into best-sellerdom since its launch

in September, is an opulent mélange of vanilla and incense, coriander and patchouli, black-currant buds, cinnamon and jasmine.

Fragrances like Le Temps d'une Fête (deliciously floral and fruity with cassia, jasmine and orange blossom, ylang-ylang and sandalwood), Mimosa (like an armful of mimosa), Oudisque (a powdery, green blend with "an enormous amount of iris") and Grandes Vacances (a young, floral scent with cinnamon and lime) demonstrate her signature style. Her packaging, too, is exceptional: Parfums de Nicolai are bottled in silver-stoppered, handblown colored glass or crystal flacons that can be personalized with engraving.

A mother of three young sons and a 6-month-old daughter, the 36-year-old perfumer has also designed the perfect baby present: an eau de toilette called Petit Ange, which is a breezy blend of grapefruit, lilac and vanilla. For special clients, she will create a personalized perfume. And her prices are very competitive.

Nicolai's success is the result of creativity and an insistence on top-quality natural products. The latter she puts down to growing up in the heady atmosphere of the great Guerlain scents like Shalimar and L'Heure Bleue.

After training in Grasse and working for an international perfume development group, she formed her own company with her husband, Jean-Louis Michan, an economist, four years ago.

"I make all my fragrances myself, buying all the raw materials," she said. "That is the big difference, the way you control both quality and margins."

"It's a renewal of the old traditions of French perfume houses. Of the big names, only Guerlain, Chanel and Patou still work this way with in-house perfumers."

"Jean-Paul Guerlain [the current 'nose'], who is a gastronome, compares it to the difference between cooking at home and using a caterer."

"Our goal is to be one of the top 10 French fragrances in the next five years," says Michan.

It is going to be definitely better and with the money you save, you can buy expensive ingredients like truffles."

She describes her own fragrance style as "refined, elegant, and with a certain discretion." Her perfumes indulge, but don't overwhelm the senses. "We have almost forgotten fragrance should smell good, not just strong," she says.

Through the base note of the fragrance is her first priority, she says a kooky top note is indispensable. "It's the first smell when you spray it on the wrist," she said. "In the seconds that follow, the client must be instantly seduced."

The base note, which is revealed after several minutes and is the fragrance that lingers, is even more vital. "That's what makes the client come back and buy again," she says.

DESIGNING a winner isn't easy. Sacrebleu took two years to create. "I wanted a grand perfume with an Oriental vanilla note," she said, "but not too heavy, obvious or sickly. I had something very good, but too basic. I needed a top note to fuse the compositions and I had a lot of trouble."

With the help of a friend, the perfumer François Robert at Dragoco, she found the solution: "a light note with a touch of raspberry, peach and apricot, and then I added a fruity jasmine." The result, she says happily, "is the kind of star perfume that only happens once in 10 years."

Promoting fragrances from a small house isn't easy, either. In addition to Paris, the Parfums de Nicolai have limited distribution elsewhere in Europe, including Liberty's and Harrods in London, as well as Tokyo, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. Using the success of Sacrebleu as a springboard, Nicolai is currently talking to Saks in the United States and plans a major expansion in France.

"Our goal is to be one of the top 10 French fragrances in the next five years," says Michan.

Jean Rafferty is a Paris-based journalist who specializes in design and lifestyle.



## The Comeback of Glamour New Materials for the New Woman

By Suzy Menkes  
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — The death of Kurt Cobain tells the passing of a fashion era. Three seasons ago, American fashion plunged into grunge — the scruffy, don't-care style that the Seattle rock star symbolized.

Now New York designers have found a new Nirvana for the 1990s: glamour. The shows are all in their different ways about redefining feminine allure.

You can read that message on the glossy lips of the onetime waif model Kate Moss, who has now gained a

knitted top and flecked skirt. The show swung about, from its trim tailoring that brought an admiral's jacket and matelot pants, to soft minis and pants in painted velvets. But Moss stayed the course.

Oscar de la Renta's show was glamorous — but was it modern? The paisley and cheetah-print coat that opened the show summed up the elaborate richness of the collection.

Fake fur is a hot story in the New York season, and de la Renta had Persian lamb trimming black crepe (not to mention hems dangling with fringe and tassels). It was all part of a vaguely Eastern exotic theme that stamped paisley prints on anything from wool to chiffon to painted velvet, and included those floating caftans that mythical hostesses wear at home. Such familiar luxury needs to be re-invented.

Zoran can claim to have given a new interpretation to luxury by giving his simple clothes richness of texture that is felt rather than flaunted. Showing downtown in an airy loft, his take on glamour means ease instead of tease. Nothing in the collection gripped the body. Instead, a top would stand away at the waist above narrow pants or the short sarong skirts that were the basis of the collection.

The mix was of "dry" and "wet" fabrics — gauzy cashmere or organza with slithering satin or the softest gray alpaca. Tunic effects included a hooded poncho, its hem dipping and diving. Zoran enriches minimalism without ever making it look showy.

In a different way, Calvin Klein, another disciple of minimalism, took his sporty CK line upscale. The show may have opened with casual plaid separates, but polished makeup and tidy ponytailed hair gave the clothes a discreet elegance. Klein also introduced among the brief A-line skirts the over-the-knee length that may turn out to be the new silhouette of the season. In proportion to a finger-tip length jacket, with a tailored pea coat or Argyle-checked bosc, and as a take on the "little black dress," the clothes had a grown-up gracefulness.

There is no more out-of-date glamour than a colored brasserie uplifting a see-through dress. That was the unfortunate image created by the London company Ghost, which tried much too hard — like so many other minor designers — to fill the big runway in New York's fashion tents.

The downtown shows, showing capsule collections in small and interesting venues, were the highlight of the weekend. For these designers — mostly women — hemlines are long, the silhouette soft, colors natural and the currency is modern romance.

The Nigerian-born Lola Faturoti offered African Victorians — all tree-bark and dust-bowl browns for graceful long clothes that mixed limp satin with fuzzy mohair. Shoes crackled with old wax and gentle long dresses in rustic fabrics proclaimed J. Morgan Pucci's origins from a family of beekeepers in Georgia. The two-woman team behind Miu Miu harked back to their Romanian origins for peasant-inspired clothes in canvas and calico.

The downtown clothes echo the Belgian new-wave designers and are part of an international underground that is rejecting brash modernity in favor of quirky romance and that focuses on nature and concerns for the environment.

The ultimate statement was made by Sylvia Heisel. Among her collection of millenarian glamour — shiny cheongsam rubber dresses and tough nylon coats in astronomical fabric — was a hot-pink coat. It was made from a material that absorbs ultraviolet rays until it turns gray within three months. Glamour fashion with a caring face.

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Top row: Laura Whitcomb's bunny with corset sweater and fluffy skirt; Oscar de la Renta's faux cheetah and paisley print; and Marc Jacobs's shapely shearing with glitter sweater and hologram pants; below, Calvin's Klein over-the-knee black dress for his CK line and Bill Blass's military jacket and pants.

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## MARKET DIARY

## Inflation Outlook Brightens Stocks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**NEW YORK** — Expectations for government data due this week to show inflation under control gave a lift Monday to the stock market and Treasury bond prices. The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 14.57 points at 3,688.33, while advancing issues

## U.S. Stocks

outnumbered declines by 9-to-8 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange.

The price of the benchmark U.S. 30-year bond rose 10/32 point to 88 2/32, while the yield slipped to 7.23 percent from 7.26 percent Friday.

"There is a certain degree of optimism that perhaps the worst of the sell-off is behind us," said James Solloway, research director at Argus Research.

Government reports on producer and consumer prices for March, set for release on Tuesday and Wednesday, will be closely watched for hints on whether the Federal Reserve Board will push up the interest rate on overnight loans between banks for a third time this year to stave off inflation.

A slump in commodity prices also took the sting out of any inflation fears. The Commodity Research Bureau's index of 21 commodity prices fell to the lowest level

since December, dragged down by lower prices for wheat, cattle, lumber and precious metals.

Drug companies and regional banking stocks led stock-market gains. But a slump in semiconductor stocks pulled the Nasdaq index of over-the-counter issues 0.42 point to 748.29.

First Chicago Corp. gained 3 1/4 to 53 1/4 after saying it expected first-quarter earnings to meet or better last year's results.

Student Loan Marketing Association, the purchaser and servicer of student loans, rose 1 to 43 1/4 after reporting an increase in first-quarter earnings that was in line with expectations.

On the Big Board's most-active list, Citicorp rose 1 to 39 1/4 and NationsBank gained 2 to 51 1/4. Johnson & Johnson gained 1 1/4 to 38 1/4 after Peter Lynch, a trustee of Fidelity Management, said the drug maker had a particularly bright future because it was spending \$1.2 billion on research and development and was starting to cut costs.

The semiconductor stocks were hit by concern about March sales. Jack Geraghty, analyst at CS First Boston, lowered his rating on 17 semiconductor and chip equipment makers' stocks to hold from buy.

(Bloomberg, AP)

## DOLLAR: Trade Woes Lift Yen

Continued from Page 9

News of substantial currency trading losses at Kasumi Oil Co. also weighed on the dollar because it spurred speculation the company would have to close out its long dollar/short yen positions. Concerns that other Japanese importers could face similar problems, further undermining the dollar, spurred selling of the U.S. unit.

The dollar was buoyed against the mark by expectations that the

minimal and offer no reason to deviate from current monetary policy.

Interest in selling the dollar against European currencies was limited somewhat by weak U.S. air strikes against the Muslim enclave of Gorazde. The U.S. currency is often considered a stable place to park funds during times of political upheaval in other countries.

Elsewhere, the South African rand tumbled on concern that political instability could spur a flight of capital from the country. South Africa will hold its first multiracial elections on April 26-28. On Friday, the Zulu king, Goodwill Zwelithini, refused to call off the Zulu boycott of the elections.

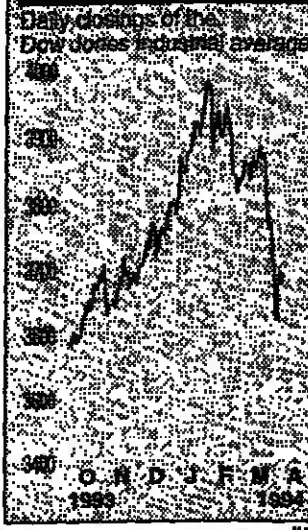
The dollar strengthened to 5.75 financial rand, which foreign investors use to buy South African assets, from 5.06 financial rand Friday.

The U.S. dollar also rose against the Canadian dollar after Moody's Investors Service Inc. said Friday it might lower its rating on Canada's foreign-currency debt, making it more expensive for the country to borrow money. Standard & Poor's Corp. has already lowered its Canadian debt ratings.

The U.S. dollar finished at 1.3863 Canadian dollars, compared with 1.3836 Friday.

(AFX, Bloomberg, AFP)

## The Dow



## NYSE Most Actives

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
IBM	1,234,567	120.50	119.50	120.00	+0.50
Microsoft	987,654	45.20	44.50	45.00	+0.50
Apple	876,543	35.10	34.50	35.00	+0.50
Oracle	765,432	25.80	25.20	25.50	+0.30
Amazon	654,321	15.40	15.00	15.20	+0.20
Yahoo	543,210	10.30	10.00	10.10	+0.10
Google	432,109	8.20	8.00	8.10	+0.10
Facebook	321,098	6.10	6.00	6.05	+0.05
Twitter	210,987	4.00	3.90	3.95	+0.05
LinkedIn	109,876	2.90	2.80	2.85	+0.05

## AMEX Most Actives

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Gold	1,234,567	120.50	119.50	120.00	+0.50
Silver	987,654	45.20	44.50	45.00	+0.50
Platinum	876,543	35.10	34.50	35.00	+0.50
Palladium	765,432	25.80	25.20	25.50	+0.30
Rhodium	654,321	15.40	15.00	15.20	+0.20
Iridium	543,210	10.30	10.00	10.10	+0.10
Osmium	432,109	8.20	8.00	8.10	+0.10
Antimony	321,098	6.10	6.00	6.05	+0.05
Vanadium	210,987	4.00	3.90	3.95	+0.05
Chromium	109,876	2.90	2.80	2.85	+0.05

## NASDAQ Most Actives

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Intel	1,234,567	120.50	119.50	120.00	+0.50
NVIDIA	987,654	45.20	44.50	45.00	+0.50
AMD	876,543	35.10	34.50	35.00	+0.50
ATI	765,432	25.80	25.20	25.50	+0.30
3Dlabs	654,321	15.40	15.00	15.20	+0.20
Matrox	543,210	10.30	10.00	10.10	+0.10
PowerColor	432,109	8.20	8.00	8.10	+0.10
ASUS	321,098	6.10	6.00	6.05	+0.05
MSI	210,987	4.00	3.90	3.95	+0.05
Gigabyte	109,876	2.90	2.80	2.85	+0.05

## Dow Jones Bond Averages

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
10 Year	1,234,567	120.50	119.50	120.00	+0.50
20 Year	987,654	45.20	44.50	45.00	+0.50
30 Year	876,543	35.10	34.50	35.00	+0.50
1 Year	765,432	25.80	25.20	25.50	+0.30
5 Year	654,321	15.40	15.00	15.20	+0.20
10 Year	543,210	10.30	10.00	10.10	+0.10
15 Year	432,109	8.20	8.00	8.10	+0.10
20 Year	321,098	6.10	6.00	6.05	+0.05
25 Year	210,987	4.00	3.90	3.95	+0.05
30 Year	109,876	2.90	2.80	2.85	+0.05

## Market Sales

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE	1,234,567	120.50	119.50	120.00	+0.50
AMEX	987,654	45.20	44.50	45.00	+0.50
NASDAQ	876,543	35.10	34.50	35.00	+0.50
OTC	765,432	25.80	25.20	25.50	+0.30
Bond	654,321	15.40	15.00	15.20	+0.20
Commodity	543,210	10.30	10.00	10.10	+0.10
Foreign	432,109	8.20	8.00	8.10	+0.10
Options	321,098	6.10	6.00	6.05	+0.05
Futures	210,987	4.00	3.90	3.95	+0.05
Derivatives	109,876	2.90	2.80	2.85	+0.05

## Dow Jones Futures

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
10 Year	1,234,567	120.50	119.50	120.00	+0.50
20 Year	987,654	45.20	44.50	45.00	+0.50
30 Year	876,543	35.10	34.50	35.00	+0.50
1 Year	765,432	25.80	25.20	25.50	+0.30
5 Year	654,321	15.40	15.00	15.20	+0.20
10 Year	543,210	10.30	10.00	10.10	+0.10
15 Year	432,109	8.20	8.00	8.10	+0.10
20 Year	321,098	6.10	6.00	6.05	+0.05
25 Year	210,987	4.00	3.90	3.95	+0.05
30 Year	109,876	2.90	2.80	2.85	+0.05

## Spot Commodities

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Gold	1,234,567	120.50	119.50	120.00	+0.50
Silver	987,654	45.20	44.50	45.00	+0.50
Platinum	876,543	35.10	34.50	35.00	+0.50
Palladium	765,432	25.80	25.20	25.50	+0.30
Rhodium	654,321	15.40	15.00	15.20	+0.20
Iridium	543,210	10.30	10.00	10.10	+0.10
Osmium	432,109	8.20	8.00	8.10	+0.10
Antimony	321,098	6.10	6.00	6.05	+0.05
Vanadium	210,987	4.00	3.90	3.95	+0.05
Chromium	109,876	2.90	2.80	2.85	+0.05

## Commodity Futures

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
10 Year	1,234,567	120.50	119.50	120.00	+0.50
20 Year	987,654	45.20	44.50	45.00	+0.50
30 Year	876,543	35.10	34.50	35.00	+0.50
1 Year	765,432	25.80	25.20	25.50	+0.30
5 Year	654,321	15.40	15.00	15.20	+0.20
10 Year	543,210	10.30	10.00	10.10	+0.10
15 Year	432,109	8.20	8.00	8.10	+0.10
20 Year	321,098	6.10	6.00	6.05	+0.05
25 Year	210,987	4.00	3.90	3.95	+0.05
30 Year	109,876	2.90	2.80	2.85	+0.05

## Commodity Options

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
10 Year	1,234,567	120.50	119.50	120.00	+0.50
20 Year	987,654	45.20	44.50	45.00	+0.50
30 Year	876,543	35.10	34.50	35.00	+0.50
1 Year	765,432	25.80	25.20	25.50	+0.30
5 Year	654,321	15.40	15.00	15.20	+0.20
10 Year	543,210	10.30	10.00	10.10	+0.10
15 Year	432,109	8.20	8.00	8.10	+0.10
20 Year	321,098	6.10	6.00	6.05	+0.05
25 Year	210,987	4.00	3.90	3.95	+0.05
30 Year	109,876	2.90	2.80	2.85	+0.05

## Commodity Derivatives

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
10 Year	1,234,567	120.50	119.50	120.00	+0.50
20 Year	987,654	45.20	44.50	45.00	+0.50
30 Year	876,543	35.10	34.50	35.00	+0.50
1 Year	765,432	25.80	25.20	25.50	+0.30
5 Year	654,321	15.40	15.00	15.20	+0.20
10 Year	543,210	10.30	10.00	10.10	+0.10
15 Year	432,109	8.20	8.00	8.10	+0.10
20 Year	321,098	6.10	6.00	6.05	+0.05
25 Year	210,987	4.00	3.90	3.95	+0.05
30 Year	109,876	2.90	2.80	2.85	+0.05

## Commodity Swaps

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
10 Year	1,234,567	120.50	119.50	120.00	+0.50
20 Year	987,654	45.20	44.50	45.00	+0.50
30 Year	876,543	35.10	34.50	35.00	+0.50
1 Year	765,432	25.80	25.20	25.50	+0.30
5 Year	654,321	15.40	15.00	15.20	+0.20
10 Year	543,210	10.30	10.00	10.10	+0.10
15 Year	432,109	8.20	8.00	8.10	+0.10
20 Year	321,098	6.10	6.00	6.05	+0.05
25 Year	210,987	4.00	3.90	3.95	+0.05
30 Year	109,876	2.90	2.80	2.85	+0.05

## Commodity Leases

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
10 Year	1,234,567	120.50	119.50	120.00	+0.50
20 Year	987,654	45.20	44.50	45.00	+0.50
30 Year	876,543	35.10	34.50	35.00	+0.50
1 Year	765,432	25.80	25.20	25.50	+0.30
5 Year	654,321	15.40	15.00	15.20	+0.20
10 Year	543,210	10.30	10.00	10.10	+0.10
15 Year	432,109	8.20	8.00	8.10	+0.10
20 Year	321,098	6.10	6.00	6.05	+0.05
25 Year	210,987	4.00	3.90	3.95	+0.05
30 Year	109,876	2.90	2.80	2.85	+0.05

## Commodity Hedging

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
10 Year	1,234,567	120.50	119.50	120.00	+0.50
20 Year	987,654	45.20	44.50	45.00	+0.50
30 Year	876,543	35.10	34.50	35.00	+0.50
1 Year	765,432	25.80	25.20	25.50	+0.30
5 Year	654,321	15.40	15.00	15.20	+0.20
10 Year	543,210	10.30	10.00	10.10	+0.10
15 Year	432,109	8.20	8.00	8.10	+0.10
20 Year	321,098	6.10	6.00	6.05	+0.05
25 Year	210,987	4.00	3.90	3.95	+0.05
30 Year	109,876	2.90	2.80	2.85	+0.05

## Commodity Arbitrage

<b>Sao Paulo</b>			
anco do Brasil	25.99	18	
anepa	13.10	12.81	
ardesa	15.50	15.70	
rahma	248	232	
aracapanema	22.20	22	
efrahma	145.50	131	



**April 11, 1984**

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## Investor's Europe

[illegible]

The current package would not affect holders of convertible bonds, nor 4 billion francs in subordinated debt held by Caisse des Dépôts.

Gary Klech, a trader in distressed debt in London, predicted that the French banks would not consider changing the terms for bondholders because a court challenge would likely follow. He said, however, that Caisse may be forced to abandon interest on its loan, which would come to about 280 million francs.

The document, which provides the basis for a Russian application for new loans from the International Monetary Fund, said Russia would keep central bank refinancing rates to within 5 percentage points of interbank interest rates. Rates will be set by market forces, the document said. The central bank's discount rate now stands at 210 percent.

"The main task is lowering inflation to 7.0 percent a month by the end of 1994 and lowering it further during 1995," the document said.

trading company established in China in 1857 that faded into obscurity when compared with other big Hong Kong groups such as Jardine Matheson, Swire Pacific and Hutchison Whampoa. "I felt it was an opportunity I should not miss to build it into a merchant house,"

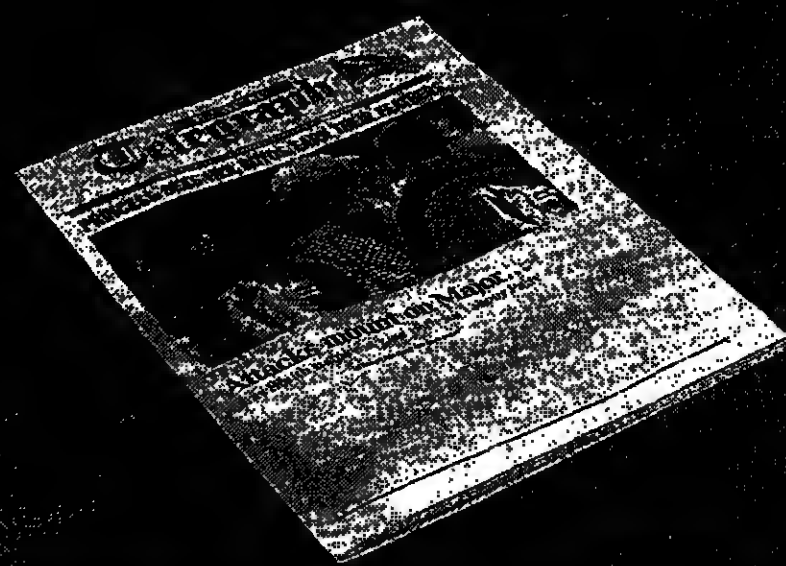
Expanded financial services, more aggressive expansion by group real estate development companies, and a strong thrust into trading, retail and consumer products have helped to rebuild the

part of a plan that welcomes joint ventures with Western companies seeking a partner in the region.

"What has been developed into a strong assets growth play and Wheelock will be a trading play," said Michael Green, an analyst with S.G. Warburg Securities.

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1036.



**Monday's 4 p.m.**  
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

[illegible][illegible]

D-E-F			
32	15	100%	100%
33	15	100%	100%
34	15	100%	100%
35	15	100%	100%
36	15	100%	100%
37	15	100%	100%
38	15	100%	100%
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1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100

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**Monday's Closing**  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press.

[illegible]

2nd	1st	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	32nd	33rd	34th	35th	36th	37th	38th	39th	40th	41st	42nd	43rd	44th	45th	46th	47th	48th	49th	50th	51st	52nd	53rd	54th	55th	56th	57th	58th	59th	60th	61st	62nd	63rd	64th	65th	66th	67th	68th	69th	70th	71st	72nd	73rd	74th	75th	76th	77th	78th	79th	80th	81st	82nd	83rd	84th	85th	86th	87th	88th	89th	90th	91st	92nd	93rd	94th	95th	96th	97th	98th	99th	100th
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

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12 Month		High		Low		Stock		Div		Yld		PE		S&P		High		Low		Listed		Crises																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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High	Low	Stock	Day	70	75	80	85	90	95	100
100	98	Amgen	12							
95	93	Amgen	12							
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85	83	Amgen	12							
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75	73	Amgen	12							
70	68	Amgen	12							
65	63	Amgen	12							
60	58	Amgen	12							
55	53	Amgen	12							
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40	38	Amgen	12							
35	33	Amgen	12							
30	28	Amgen	12							
25	23	Amgen	12							
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	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531	1530	1529	1528	1527	1526	1525	1524	1523	1522	1521	1520	1519	1518	1517	1516	1515	1514	1513	1512	1511	1510	1509	1508	1507	1506	1505	1504	1503	1502	1501	1500	1499	1498	1497	1496	1495	1494	1493	1492	1491	1490	1489	1488	1487	1486	1485	1484	1483	1482	1481	1480	1479	1478	1477	1476	1475	1474	1473	1472	1471	1470	1469	1468	1467	1466	1465	1464	1463	1462	1461	1460	1459	1458	1457	1456	1455	1454	1453	1452	1451	1450	1449	1448	1447	1446	1445	1444	1443	1442	1441	1440	1439	1438	1437	1436	1435	1434	1433	1432	1431	1430	1429	1428	1427	1426	1425	1424	1423	1422	1421	1420	1419	1418	1417	1416	1415	1414	1413	1412	1411	1410	1409	1408	1407	1406	1405	1404	1403	1402	1401	1400	1399	1398	1397	1396	1395	1394	1393	1392	1391	1390	1389	1388	1387	1386	1385	1384	1383	1382	1381	1380	1379	1378	1377	1376	1375	1374	1373	1372	1371	1370	1369	1368	1367	1366	1365	1364	1363	1362	1361	1360	1359	1358	1357	1356	1355	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350	1349	1348	1347	1346	1345	1344	1343	1342	1341	1340	1339	1338	1337	1336	1335	1334	1333	1332	1331	1330	1329	1328	1327	1326	1325	1324	1323	1322	1321	1320	1319	1318	1317	1316	1315	1314	1313	1312	1311	1310	1309	1308	1307	1306	1305	1304	1303	1302	1301	1300	1299	1298	1297	1296	1295	1294	1293	1292	1291	1290	1289	1288	1287	1286	1285	1284	1283	1282	1281	1280	1279	1278	1277	1276	1275	1274	1273	1272	1271	1270	1269	1268	1267	1266	1265	1264	1263	1262	1261	1260	1259	1258	1257	1256	1255	1254	1253	1252	1251	1250	1249	1248	1247	1246	1245	1244	1243	1242	1241	1240	1239	1238	1237	1236	1235	1234	1233	1232	1231	1230	1229	1228	1227	1226	1225	1224	1223	1222	1221	1220	1219	1218	1217	1216	1215	1214	1213	1212	1211	1210	1209	1208	1207	1206	1205	1204	1203	1202	1201	1200	1199	1198	1197	1196	1195	1194	1193	1192	1191	1190	1189	1188	1187	1186	1185	1184	1183	1182	1181	1180	1179	1178	1177	1176	1175	1174	1173	1172	1171	1170	1169	1168	1167	1166	1165	1164	1163	1162	1161	1160	1159	1158	1157	1156	1155	1154	1153	1152	1151	1150	1149	1148	1147	1146	1145	1144	1143	1142	1141	1140	1139	1138	1137	1136	1135	1134	1133	1132	1131	1130	1129	1128	1127	1126	1125	1124	1123	1122	1121	1120	1119	1118	1117	1116	1115	1114	1113	1112	1111	1110	1109	1108	1107	1106	1105	1104	1103	1102	1101	1100	1099	1098	1097	1096	1095	1094	1093	1092	1091	1090	1089	1088	1087	1086	1085	1084	1083	1082	1081	1080	1079	1078	1077	1076	1075	1074	1073	1072	1071	1070	1069	1068	1067	1066	1065	1064	1063	1062	1061	1060	1059	1058	1057	1056	1055	1054	1053	1052	1051	1050	1049	1048	1047	1046	1045	1044	1043	1042	1041	1040	1039	1038	1037	1036	1035	1034	1033	1032	1031	1030	1029	1028	1027	1026	1025	1024	1023	1022	1021	1020	1019	1018	1017	1016	1015	1014	1013	1012	1011	1010	1009	1008	1007	1006	1005	1004	1003	1002	1001	1000	999	998	997	996	995	994	993	992	991	990	989	988	987	986	985	984	983	982	981	980	979	978	977	976	975	974	973	972	971	970	969	968	967	966	965	964	963	962	961	960	959	958	957	956	955	954	953	952	951	950	949	948	947	946	945	944	943	942	941	940	939	938	937	936	935	934	933	932	931	930	929	928	927	926	925	924	923	922	921	920	919	918	917	916	915	914	913	912	911	910	909	908	907	906	905	904	903	902	901	900	899	898	897	896	895	894	893	892	891	890	889	888	887	886	885	884	883	882	881	880	879	878	877	876	875	874	873	872	871	870	869	868	867	866	865	864	863	862	861	860	859	858	857	856	855	854	853	852	851	850	849	848	847	846	845	844	843	842	841	840	839	838	837	836	835	834	833	832	831	830	829	828	827	826	825	824	823	822	821	820	819	818	817	816	815	814	813	812	811	810	809	808	807	806	805	804	803	802	801	800	799	798	797	796	795	794	793	792	791	790	789	788	787	786	785	784	783	782	781	780	779	778	777	776	775	774	773	772	771	770	769	768	767	766	765	764	763	762	761	760	759	758	757	756	755	754	753	752	751	750	749	748	747	746	745	744	743	742	741	740	739	738	737	736	735	734	733	732	731	730	729	728	727	726	725	724	723	722	721	720	719	718	717	716	715	714	713	712	711	710	709	708	707	706	705	704	703	702	701	700	699	698	697	696	695	694	693	692	691	690	689	688	687	686	685	684	683	682	681	680	679	678	677	676	675	674	673	672	671	670	669	668	667	666	665	664	663	662	661	660	659	658	657	656	655	654	653	652	651	650	649	648	647	646	645	644	643	642	641	640	639	638	637	636	635	634	633	632	631	630	629	628	627	626	625	624	623	622	621	620	619	618	617	616	615	614	613	612	611	610	609	608	607	606	605	604	603	602	601	600	599	598	597	596	595	594	593	592	591	590	589	588	587	586	585	584	583	582	581	580	579	578	577	576	575	574	573	572	571	570	569	568	567	566	565	564	563	562	561	560	559	558	557	556	555	554	553
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Some figures are unofficial. Very early bids and lows reflect the previous 2 weeks only. The current week's bid and the previous week's ask are split or black dividend announcements. The 1st dividend is shown for last paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unofficial figures are in parentheses. **1** = 1st dividend, **2** = 2nd dividend, **3** = 3rd dividend, **4** = 4th dividend, **5** = 5th dividend, **6** = 6th dividend, **7** = 7th dividend, **8** = 8th dividend, **9** = 9th dividend, **10** = 10th dividend, **11** = 11th dividend, **12** = 12th dividend, **13** = 13th dividend, **14** = 14th dividend, **15** = 15th dividend, **16** = 16th dividend, **17** = 17th dividend, **18** = 18th dividend, **19** = 19th dividend, **20** = 20th dividend, **21** = 21st dividend, **22** = 22nd dividend, **23** = 23rd dividend, **24** = 24th dividend, **25** = 25th dividend, **26** = 26th dividend, **27** = 27th dividend, **28** = 28th dividend, **29** = 29th dividend, **30** = 30th dividend, **31** = 31st dividend, **32** = 32nd dividend, **33** = 33rd dividend, **34** = 34th dividend, **35** = 35th dividend, **36** = 36th dividend, **37** = 37th dividend, **38** = 38th dividend, **39** = 39th dividend, **40** = 40th dividend, **41** = 41st dividend, **42** = 42nd dividend, **43** = 43rd dividend, **44** = 44th dividend, **45** = 45th dividend, **46** = 46th dividend, **47** = 47th dividend, **48** = 48th dividend, **49** = 49th dividend, **50** = 50th dividend, **51** = 51st dividend, **52** = 52nd dividend, **53** = 53rd dividend, **54** = 54th dividend, **55** = 55th dividend, **56** = 56th dividend, **57** = 57th dividend, **58** = 58th dividend, **59** = 59th dividend, **60** = 60th dividend, **61** = 61st dividend, **62** = 62nd dividend, **63** = 63rd dividend, **64** = 64th dividend, **65** = 65th dividend, **66** = 66th dividend, **67** = 67th dividend, **68** = 68th dividend, **69** = 69th dividend, **70** = 70th dividend, **71** = 71st dividend, **72** = 72nd dividend, **73** = 73rd dividend, **74** = 74th dividend, **75** = 75th dividend, **76** = 76th dividend, **77** = 77th dividend, **78** = 78th dividend, **79** = 79th dividend, **80** = 80th dividend, **81** = 81st dividend, **82** = 82nd dividend, **83** 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## Hong Kong Told to Use Caution on Real Estate

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**HONG KONG** — A leading banker warned the government Monday against any sudden action to restrict Hong Kong's rising real estate market but said he, too, would like to see prices flatten out for six months.

Paul Selway-Smith, executive director of Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp., said any precipitate clampdown on spiraling prices would penalize those who had just bought homes or offices.

"It's very important that government doesn't do anything which is going to bring the market down quickly," said Mr. Selway-Smith, whose bank is the main operating unit of HSBC Holdings PLC.

Governor Chris Patten said last month that the government wanted to find ways to calm the real estate market in Hong Kong, where a three-year surge in prices has raised the cost of a typical small apartment in the central business district to nearly \$500,000.

"What I would like to see most of all is a period of six months' stability, where we have zero percent growth in property prices," Mr. Selway-Smith said.

Low interest rates, growing demand from young families and speculation, much of it by Chinese state-owned companies, have been cited as causes of Hong Kong's real estate boom.

**France's Stand Assailed**  
Hong Kong criticized France for using Hong Kong's application to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development as a way of challenging higher taxes on cognac in the colony, Agence France-Press reported.

"We don't think the matter has any relation to our application to join OECD," a government spokesman said, adding that Hong Kong had expressed its "disappointment" to the French Consulate.

Hong Kong is applying for observer status in the OECD's trade committee, which would give it an important role in trade debates. Its recently enacted tax system makes most table wines cheaper but cognacs far more expensive.

## Front-Line Seoul Appears Relaxed

### Prosperous Residents Predict North Won't Attack

By Paul Blustein

Washington Post Service

**SEOUL** — The rhetoric from North Korea is bellicose, and a fearsome array of North Korean artillery and missile launchers menaces Seoul from a short distance. Yet South Korea's economy is booming along as if there was nothing to worry about.

The city limits of Seoul, a traffic-choked sprawl of office towers, hotels and apartment blocks, lie just 20 miles (32 kilometers) from the demilitarized zone separating the two Koreas. A bombardment by the North would kill and maim vast numbers of Seoul's 10 million residents, and devastate one of Asia's miracle economies.

Seoul and its environs contain more than two-fifths of South Korea's manufacturing capacity and nearly all its important banks, corporate headquarters and universities.

In recent weeks, North Korea has said that the Korean Peninsula stood on the brink of a war that would turn Seoul into a "sea of flames."

U.S. officials have taken a tough line, too, acknowledging that war is one possible outcome of the international pressure on Pyongyang to scrap its nuclear-weapons program.

But residents of Seoul are shrugging off the North Korean threats as typical bluster from an isolated enemy that would not dare attack lest it suffer ferocious retaliation at the hands of the U.S. military.

Banks report no increased withdrawals of cash, and grocers report no hoarding of food. Most people seem to be pursuing their livelihoods with typical zeal, distracted only by the arrival of a pleasant spring.

"Our customers don't take the North Korean threats seriously," said Bae Hyo Jae, a manager at the Jong Won supermarket.

The people who do take the threats seriously, apparently, tend to be far from the potential line of fire.

"My mom has called me up wanting to know when I'm leaving," said Stephen Marvin, head of research at the Seoul branch of Jardine Fleming Securities Ltd. "I had some fund managers come here expecting to see war preparations, tanks on the streets, troops checking for North Korean infiltrators and so forth. But there's none of that."

Government officials admit they are worried that international news coverage of the issue may ruin "Visit Korea Year," and some Seoul hotels have reported a modest number of cancellations.

The government also has noticed that lenders are demanding higher interest rates than usual from South Korean companies looking to borrow abroad. Korea Electric Power Corp., which was planning to issue \$400 million of bonds on the international market, decided to postpone the issue.

Foreign financial institutions also are mainly responsible for the fact that the Seoul stock market has dropped 12 percent since Feb. 2, although worries about North Korea evidently played only a limited role in its selling.

According to Mr. Marvin and other analysts, foreigners have simply decided they invested too enthusiastically last year in Asian markets.

But aside from the limited problems in the financial markets and the tourist trade, government officials and economists said they had not detected any anxiety among business executives or ordinary citizens over all the war talk. Indeed, the dominant concern

among experts about the South Korean economy this year is that it may overheat, risking inflation.

[South Korea's central bank governor, Kim Myung Ho, said Monday that the nation's economic priority should be to promote price stability. Reuters reported. Mr. Kim said M2 money-supply growth would be between 14 percent and 17 percent, compared with 18.6 percent in 1993.]

There is no question that war would be disastrous. According to some secret government analyses that have leaked out, North Korean troops making a sudden attack could invade Seoul and perhaps a lot more South Korean territory before South Korean and U.S. forces regained the offensive and put their overwhelming air superiority to work.

And North Korean long-range artillery and missiles could inflict terrible damage.

Much of South Korea's heaviest industry is located in the southern part of the country, and would stand a good chance of being spared. But Seoul is where South Korea's best brains are and where its spending power is — not to mention a lot of valuable real estate that underpins bank loans.

One reason Seoul seems so calm may be that, living on a Cold War frontier, its people have become used to flare-ups in tension.

"We have lived for 40 years under the same situation," said Shin Kyung Min, assistant political editor at the MBC television network. "We've heard this again and again."

More important, South Koreans contend that President Kim Il Sung of North Korea is not so irrational as to invite the annihilation of his country by U.S. bombers and missiles.

## China Firms Penalized for Textile Sales

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**BEIJING** — China said Monday that it had punished four companies involved in illegal textile exports, but it said the shipments were continuing despite its actions.

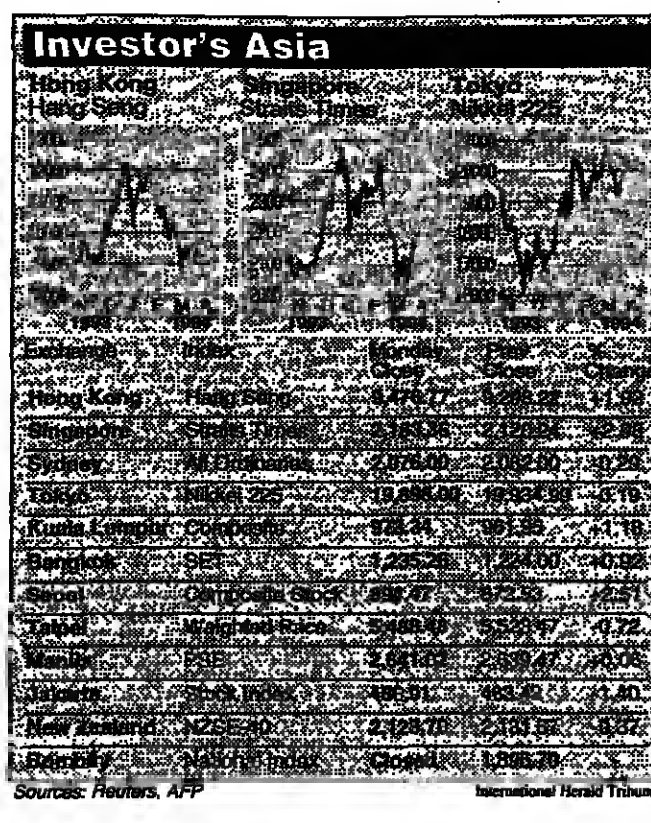
The People's Daily quoted Shi Guangsheng, vice minister of foreign trade and economic cooperation, as saying that although government efforts had reduced the mislabeled shipments, the problem — the subject of a major trade dispute with the United States — "has not been completely resolved."

The companies were fined and had their right to export suspended, official newspapers said. The reports said the companies had falsely labeled Chinese-made shorts, pajamas and towels as made in Hong Kong, Fiji or Thailand.

Some Chinese companies mislabel their goods and ship them to the United States via third countries so they can sell more than their agreed quotas of goods. The United States, seeking to protect its textile mills, imposes textile quotas, and Beijing parcels out the quota allotments to its mills and export companies.

U.S. charges that China was engaging in massive textile fraud threatened to lead to a trade war in January, before the two governments agreed to slow the growth of China's legal textile exports to the United States and cooperate in catching illegal shippers.

(Reuters, AP)



### Very briefly:

- Pioneer Electronic Corp. will by the end of 1994 start selling karaoke-on-demand systems, in which users will be able to access the sing-along music and text of their choice through telephone lines.
- The Federation of Japan Bankers Associations said that loans by major commercial banks fell in the year to March 31, for the first time in nearly 20 years; the amount lent by the 11 leading banks dropped by 0.6 percent to 221.972 trillion yen (\$2.1 trillion).
- Hyundai Heavy Industries Ltd. began building Vietnam's first natural gas pipeline linking coastal industry with offshore drilling sites; the line will run from the White Tiger field to Ba Ria, near Vung Tau.
- Guinness PLC, with BGI Tien Gang, a venture of France's BGI and Vietnam's Tien Gang province, will brew Guinness Foreign Extra Stout in Vietnam; it is now imported from Guinness Anchor Ltd. in Malaysia.
- Compaq Computer Corp. plans to invest 150 million Singapore dollars (\$94 million) in its Singapore plant over the next four years.
- Goetze (India) Ltd., a venture of India's Escorts group and T&N PLC, is planning an Euroissue of up to \$50 million to finance expansion.

Reuters, Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder, AFP

## Hong Kong Delistings Augur Further Shakeups for Jardine

AFP-Exel News

The planned delisting of Jardine Matheson Holdings Ltd. and Jardine Strategic Holdings Ltd. from the Hong Kong Stock Exchange may be the first step in a further restructuring of the group, analysts said.

"The current structure of the group looks a little incomplete," said Kam Ming Wong, an analyst with S.G. Warburg Securities in Hong Kong. "We are looking for a further restructuring but it is difficult to speculate on the possibilities."

Mr. Wong said there were shortcomings in the group's structure. Senior management has been split between Hong Kong and London, especially with the purchase of a large

stake in Trafalgar House PLC, which Jardine is reorganizing.

Others analysts speculated that the Keswick family, the ultimate controlling shareholder in the Jardine group, may seek to strengthen its position by buying back shares currently held by the public in such units as Jardine Strategic, while floating units such as Jardine Pacific in London.

Jardine Matheson and Jardine Strategic said last month that they planned to delist from the Hong Kong Stock Exchange at the end of the year. The move followed the group's shift of company registration to Bermuda and its decision to have its main listings on the London Stock Exchange.

Shares of group companies fell on news of the planned delisting, with Jardine Mathe-

son falling to a low of 45.75 Hong Kong dollars (\$3.92) in March from a high of around 78 dollars in February. The shares have since settled in a range near 52 dollars for a price/earnings ratio of about 9.9.

This compares with a multiple of around 17 times earnings for Incheape PLC, a company with a similar spread of operations to Jardine Matheson, Mr. Wong said.

Lindsay Cooper of Cosby Securities, speaking of the delisting, said, "Many believe that the decision is a forerunner to a group reorganization that will see the Keswicks strengthen their hold over the group's operation." He added that various options are possible, including the placement of Hongkong Land Holdings Ltd. in the struc-

ture of Trafalgar House and a buyback of Jardine Strategic shares.

Any such move could be funded by Hongkong Land selling properties in Hong Kong to capitalize on its sizeable unrealized book gains and passing the profits onto shareholders, Mr. Cooper said.

Jardine Matheson has a range of direct holdings in various sectors including financial services. It has a controlling 52 percent stake in Jardine Strategic, which in turn holds a 32 percent of Jardine Matheson.

Jardine Strategic has 47 percent of Dairy Farm International Holdings Ltd., 32 percent of Hong Kong Land Holdings Ltd., 50 percent of Mandarin Oriental International Ltd. and 22 percent of Cycle & Carriage Ltd. of Singapore.

## China Executes Executive Convicted of Embezzling

The Associated Press

**BEIJING** — The president of a Chinese company involved in an illegal bond scheme was executed Monday as the government sought to demonstrate resolve in cracking down on corruption. A government official who conspired with him was sentenced to 20 years in prison.

Shen Taifu, 39, president of Great Wall Machinery & Electronics Group, was killed by the usual Chinese execution method — a bullet to the back of the head — after being convicted of charges of embezzlement and bribery, the official news agency Xinhua said.

Mr. Shen was arrested on March 31, 1993, after a dispute with the government over his company's issue of high-yielding bonds. The issue, which offered more than double the return from banks or Treasury bonds, was snapped up by more than 100,000 Chinese.

The government, which argued that Mr. Shen had issued the bonds without permission, accused him of embezzling \$345,000 from company accounts and giving out more than \$29,500 in bribes. The Beijing Intermediate Court sentenced him to death on March 4 this year. The ruling was confirmed April 8 by the Supreme Court.

Li Xiaoshi, the government's vice minister of science and technology, who accepted \$4,600 in bribes from Mr. Shen, was dismissed, expelled from the Communist Party and sentenced to 20 years in prison. Mr. Sun's wife, Sun Jihong, company vice president and head of the accounting department, was sentenced to 15 years in prison.

## Indonesia Relaxing Rules

Reuters

**JAKARTA** — After a sharp drop in government approval of foreign ventures last year, Indonesia will ease the rules for investing in projects in the country, the investment minister said Monday.

"We will ease investment rules, especially in the sectors of general mining and high-technology," Santoyo Sasrowardoyo said.

Now, foreign investors must ensure that local partners have a 51 percent stake in projects after 20 years. Mr. Santoyo said the govern-

ment would allow more time to meet that standard.

But Mr. Santoyo said the government would not lower capital requirements for foreign projects, despite urging by industrial groups. Under current rules, minimum capital for 100 percent foreign-owned projects is \$50 million.

He also said the government would maintain a rule that investors can rent land for 35 years with optional extensions.

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### Casio Faces Lower Profit

Bloomberg Business News

**TOKYO** — Casio Computer Co., a maker of digital watches, faces lower profit than originally expected for the year to March 31 due to a strong yen and poor overseas sales, a company official said Monday. Casio had forecast a pretax profit of 9 billion yen (\$85.6 million).

## ALCATEL ALSTHOM

Paris, April 6, 1994 — At a meeting chaired by Pierre SUARD, the Board of Directors of Alcatel Alsthom, the Paris based telecommunications, energy and transport equipment group, approved the group's audited financial statements for the year ending December 31, 1993.

**1993 Net income: FF 7.1 billion**  
**Dividend set at FF 15.00**

Net income was established at FF 7,062 million, compared to FF 7,053 million in 1992.

Income from operations amounted to FF 14,278 million, representing an operating margin of 9.1%, similar to that of the previous year.

Cash flow from operations reached FF 16,613 million, an increase of 8% over 1992.

Shareholders' equity after appropriation increased to FF 57,884 million compared to FF 49,895 million at December 31, 1992.

Net financial debt amounted to FF 7,249 million compared to FF 20,529 million at December 31, 1992, a decrease of FF 13,280 million.

The Parent Company, Alcatel Alsthom, registered net income of FF 3,402 million, the same as in 1992.

The Board of Directors decided to propose to the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, to be held on Thursday, June 23, 1994, 2.30 p.m., at the Palais des Congrès in Paris, a dividend per share of FF 15.00 (FF 14.50 for fiscal year 1992), corresponding to a total dividend per share of FF 22.50 (FF 21.75 for fiscal year 1992), including tax credit.

Key Financial Data			
in FF million	1993	1992	% change
<i>(except when otherwise specified)</i>			
<b>Key consolidated figures</b>			
Net sales	156,334	161,677	-3.3%
Income from operations after financing	14,278	14,806	-3.6%
Operating margin	9.1%	9.2%	
Net income	7,062	7,053	+0.1%
Cash flow from operations	16,613	15,360	+8.2%
<b>Proposed distribution</b>			
Dividend per share (in French Francs)	15.00	14.50	+3.4%
Total dividend per share (in French Francs and including tax credit)	22.50	21.75	
Global distribution	2,152	1,964	+9.6%

The record date is established for June 27, 1994, and the dividend will be payable from July 29, 1994. Shareholders, as in prior years, will have the option to receive the dividend in Alcatel Alsthom share form.

In accordance with the authorization given at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of June 26, 1990, the Board of Directors decided to proceed with a capital increase reserved for the employees of the group. This increase, for which a subscription price has been fixed at FF 565, should take place no later than December 15, 1994 and will represent a maximum issue of 2,000,000 shares. It was also decided to offer stock options to senior management of the group, representing 2,000,000 Alcatel Alsthom shares which can be exercised at a price of FF 700 between July 1, 1997 and April 7, 1999.

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### DIVIDEND NOTICE

At the Annual General Meeting held on March 17, 1994, it was decided to pay a dividend of US\$ 0.05 (cents) per share on or after April 14, 1994 to shareholders of record on March 24, 1994 and to holders of bearer shares upon presentation of coupon no 8.

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## SPORTS

## Jordan's Struggle With a Whole New Ball Game Is for His Father

By Ira Berkow

New York Times Service

HOOVER, Alabama — Every morning when he wakes up, Michael Jordan is saying, he sees the face of his dead father, James. Every morning, as he did Saturday morning when he rose from bed in his hotel room here, he has a conversation with his father, his greatest supporter, his regular companion, his dearest and most trusted friend.

"I talk to him more in the subconscious than actual words," said Jordan, in front of his locker in the Birmingham Barons' Class AA clubhouse. "Keep doing what you're doing," he'd tell me.

"Keep trying to make it happen," he added. "Don't give a damn about the media. Then he'd say something funny — or recall something about when I was a boy, when we'd be in the backyard playing catch together like we did all the time. It takes your mind away from what's happening. Lifts the load a little bit."

The memory and the pain of his father's murder are still very much alive in Michael. It has been less than a year since James Jordan was murdered in July, at age 56, after having pulled his car to the side of the road one night to take a nap in North Carolina. The police say his killers were two young men who chose at random to rob him.

The days since then have often been wrenching for Jordan, who retired from his exalted state as the world's greatest basketball player and decided to pursue a career as a baseball player. And while he still says his baseball experiment is fun, these days lately for Jordan have not been strictly a fantasy camp. They have been difficult.

"For the last time years," he said, "I lived in a situation where I had the world at my feet. Now I'm just another

minor leaguer in the clubhouse here trying to make it to the major leagues."

He is a 31-year-old rookie right fielder for the Barons of the respectable Southern League, considered a "prospects league," and his debut has been less than auspicious.

"It's been embarrassing, it's been frustrating — it can make you mad," he said. "I don't remember the last time I had all those feelings at once. And I've been working too hard at this to make myself look like a fool."

In his first two games for the Barons, Air Jordan had hit little more than air, striking out five times in seven tries, along with a pop out and groundout.

On Sunday, he got his first two hits in a 7-1 loss to the Knoxville Smokies.

There has been much speculation about why Michael Jordan would walk away from basketball to subject himself to this new game, one he hasn't played since he was 17.

"It began as my father's idea," said Jordan, in the season of 1990 when the Bulls were seeking their first National Basketball Association title. "We had seen Bo Jackson and Deion Sanders try two sports and my father had said that he felt I could have made it in baseball, too."

"He said, 'You've got the skills,'" he added. "He thought I had proved everything I could in basketball, and that I might want to give baseball a shot. I told him, 'No, I haven't done everything. I haven't won a championship.' Then I won it, and we talked about baseball on occasion, and then we won two more championships. And then he was killed."

On the night last October when Jordan told Jerry Reinsdorf, the owner of both the White Sox and Bulls, that he was

going to quit basketball, they were sitting in Reinsdorf's box watching the White Sox-Toronto playoff game.

In December, Jordan was hitting in the basement batting cage at Comiskey Park. This spring, Reinsdorf allowed him to play with the White Sox in Florida, and then permitted him to try to realize his dream — and "the dream of my father, both our dreams" — by starting in Class AA ball.

"My father used to say that it's never too late to do anything you wanted to do," said Jordan. "And he said, 'You never know what you can accomplish until you try.'"

So Jordan is here trying, lifting the weights, shagging the fly balls, coming early to the park for extra batting practice, listening while another outfielder, Kerry Valrie, shows him how to throw from "the top," or over the head, and Jordan then practicing over and over by throwing an imaginary ball.

Saturday morning he sat among players who are as much as 12 years younger than he is. Black-and-silver uniforms hang in his locker with the No. 45, which he wore in high school, and not the No. 23 he made famous.

"It's been humbling," he said. And you could see that in his eyes. Gone is the confident sparkle they had at playoff time against Magic's Lakers, Bird's Celtics or Ewing's Knicks.

"I just lost confidence at the plate yesterday," he said about his three strikeouts on Saturday. "I didn't feel comfortable. I don't remember the last time I felt that way in an athletic situation. You come to realize that you're no better than the next guy in here."

The other day in Chicago, Eddie Einhorn, a partner with Reinsdorf in the White Sox, offered a theory on Jordan's baseball pursuit.

"This is the most amateur form of psychology, but I wonder if Michael in some way is not trying to do penance for the murder of his father," he said. "I wonder if he's not seeking to suffer — to be with his father in this way."

"Seems to be true, doesn't it?" said Jordan. "I mean, I have been suffering with the way I've been hitting — or not hitting."

He smiled wanly. "But I don't really want to subject myself to suffering. I can't see putting myself through suffering. I'd like to think I'm a strong enough person to deal with the consequences and the realities. That's not my personality. If I could do that — the suffering — to get my father back, I'd do it. But there's no way."

His eyes grew moist at the thought. "He was always such a positive force in my life," he said. "He used to talk about the time my Little League team was going for the World Series and we were playing in Georgia and there was an offer that if anyone hit a homer they'd get a free steak."

"I hadn't had a steak in quite a while, and my father said, 'If you hit a homer, I'll buy you another steak.' It was

a big ball field, and in the fourth inning I hit that sucker over the center-field fence with two on to tie the game, 3-3. We lost it anyway, 4-3, but I've never experienced anything in sports like hitting one out of the park."

The people in the White Sox organization see progress. "When I first saw him hitting in the winter," said Mike Lum, Chicago's minor league batting instructor, "it was all upper body. He was dead from the waist down. I think that's been a big change."

He has played adequately in the field, catching all the flies hit to him and playing a carom off the sign in right field with grace and making a strong throw to second base that held the runner to a single.

The players in the clubhouse, at first in awe of this personage, have come to treat him like a teammate.

"And I can learn from his work ethic," said Mike Robertson, a three-year minor league outfielder. "He's good to be around."

Jordan said he had planned to play all season, all 142 games, make all the bus rides — some as many as 10 and 12 hours long, and then see what happens. As for the NBA, the only reminder is a sticker on his locker that someone had put up. It reads: "Barkley for Gov."

Charles Barkley, an Alabama native, has spoken of his desire to run for governor of the state. "I told Charles," said Jordan, "that if that ever happened, you be like Huey Long in the movie 'Boyz', a total dictator. I told him to stick to TV commercials."

Jordan laughed, then grabbed some bats and went to the batting cage to try again, and again. After that, he trotted out to right field, a position his father's baseball hero Roberto Clemente played. Perhaps it is only coincidence.

## Old-Home Week As Braves Rout New NL West Hosts

The Associated Press

One week into what was to be a season of change in baseball, one constant has remained: the Atlanta Braves still are beating up the National League West.

Under baseball's new alignment, the three-time defending NL West champions were shipped back East.

## NL ROUNDUP

leaving four teams to figure out how the West is to be won. On its first seven-game trip through its old neighborhood, Atlanta was a perfect 7-0.

Rookie Tony Tarasco had a homer and two doubles after replacing injured David Justice in the fourth inning Sunday, sending the Braves to a 6-3 victory over the Los Angeles Dodgers, who are expected to battle with San Francisco for the NL West title.

"Sure, we're glad to have them out of this division," said Dodgers catcher Mike Piazza. "They've been very strong in this division in years past, but I don't think that changes anything. It's still a pretty good rivalry."

Now that they're a continent away in the standings, the Braves can not only beat their old NL West foes, but handicap their old division as well.

"By us getting out of this division, it might open up a door for them as far as the wild-card spot goes," said Atlanta starter Tom Glavine, who allowed three runs and eight hits in 5½ innings. "It's certainly not derogatory to them, but I would think that San Francisco would be the class of that division."

Justice left the game after fouling a pitch off his right ankle. Justice was sidelined last week after

spraining the same ankle in San Diego.

"It hit the spot that was most tender, from when I hurt it on opening day," said Justice, who is not expected to be available Tuesday in the home opener against the Giants.

"That was the most pain I ever felt at the plate. I couldn't move. It's swollen up bad now, and I'm going to get X-rays on it tomorrow."

Mark Wohlers relieved Glavine and got the victory, although he retired just one batter. Steve Bedrosian pitched two perfect innings, and Greg McMichael got three outs for his second save.

Piazza broke an 0-for-18 slide with a 460-foot homer in the third. Reds 7, Phillies 5: In Cincinnati, Bret Boone's sinking liner got by Lenny Dykstra for an error, allowing Roberto Kelly to score the go-ahead run in the sixth and giving the Reds a three-game sweep.

It was the first time Philadelphia was swept in 57 series since September 1992. Pete Schourek, claimed off waivers from the Mets on Thursday, got the victory in his first appearance for the Reds in relief of Erik Hanson.

Cardinals 2, Giants 1: In San Francisco, Rhee Cormier allowed three hits in seven innings and Bernard Gilkey homered. Cormier was replaced by a runner in the eighth after he was hit in the left foot by Dave Burba's pitch.

Mike Perez allowed a leadoff single in the ninth, then got three outs for his second save. Bill Swift gave up two runs and five hits in six.

Astrus 6, Mets 1: In Houston, Andujar Cedeno homered for the second consecutive game, had two doubles and three RBIs. Cedeno leads the NL in batting at 11-for-22 with eight RBIs.

Chris Donnels, who also ho-



The Yankees' third baseman, Randy Velarde, diving for the throw as Detroit's Travis Fryman slid safely into third in New York.

mered for the second straight game, had two hits and scored twice. Doug Drabek allowed one run and five hits in seven innings.

Mets third baseman Bobby Bonilla dislocated his left shoulder. The Mets said the injury wouldn't require surgery, but they didn't know how long Bonilla would be sidelined.

Mariners 8, Padres 5: In San Diego, Gary Sheffield homered twice, tripled, doubled and drove in five runs against his former teammates. Sheffield entered the game with no homers, one double and one RBI. He quickly padded those totals with a two-run homer in the first, a two-run double in the third

and a solo homer in the fifth, all off Wally Whitehurst. He also tripled in the ninth and scored on a wild pitch by Gene Harris. Orestes De la Cruz followed with a homer off Harris.

In an earlier game, reported in some Monday editions of the *Herald Tribune*:

Expos 8, Cubs 2: In Montreal, Ken Hill allowed one run and four hits in seven innings. Hill, 0-3 against the Cubs last year, is 6-0 in April starts the past two seasons.

Marquis Grissom had three RBIs, while Mike Lansing had three hits and scored twice.

## Rampaging A's Sweep the Twins

The Associated Press

Not even a change of batteries could energize the Minnesota Twins.

Jim Deshaies pitched and Matt Walbeck caught in place of ailing Kevin Tapani and Derek Parks, but they couldn't stop Geronimo Berroa and the Oakland Athletics from lighting up the Metrodome again.

Berroa, a nonroster player who made the team in spring training,

## AL ROUNDUP

drove in five runs with a homer, a double and three singles Sunday as Oakland completed a record-setting three-game sweep with a 15-5 victory.

The Athletics, who opened the season with two losses at Milwaukee, set a club record for a three-game series with 39 runs. They also had 50 hits, Oakland, which hit seven homers in seven games at the Metrodome last season, had 11 in this series.

Terry Steinbach drove in four runs with a double and single and the A's also got homers from Stan Javier and Troy Noel. Deshaies got no relief from Minnesota's bullpen after allowing nine runs on seven hits and five walks in 3½ innings. Carl Willis gave up four runs and seven hits in two innings, and Larry Casian allowed two runs and two hits in 1½.

Royals 6, Indians 1: Dennis Martinez hit Greg Gagne with a bases-loaded pitch in the sixth inning, forcing in the go-ahead run as Kansas City avoided becoming the last major league team to win a game for the third straight year.

In earlier games, reported in some Monday editions of the *Herald Tribune*:

Blue Jays 12, Mariners 6: In Toronto, Joe Carter, the hero of last year's World Series, completed a big first week with a three-run

homer and five RBIs to lead Toronto's rout of Randy Johnson and visiting Seattle.

He had four homers and 12 RBIs in the season's first week. On Sunday, Carter homered in the first inning, then added a sacrifice fly in the second and an RBI single in the third. He left in the sixth inning after bruising his left knee.

Johnson, who threw seven no-hit innings in Seattle's season opener before being tagged for a career-high 11 runs — a club record. Johnson, who had won eight consecutive decisions, gave up eight hits in 2½ innings and walked six. Dave Stewart allowed four runs and eight hits in seven innings.

Rangers 8, Orioles 7: Jose Canseco ended a 1-for-14 slump with three hits, including a homer, as Texas won in Baltimore.

Jay Howell pitched 1½ scoreless innings in relief, and Tom Henke pitched a perfect ninth for his second save. Arthur Rhodes allowed consecutive sacrifice flies to Clark and Juan Gonzalez, and Canseco's homer.

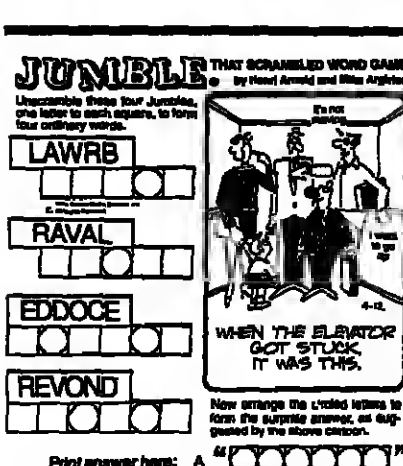
Tigers 8, Yankees 3: Cecil Fielder snapped a 2-for-23 slump with a pair of home runs, including a 475-foot drive in the ninth, and Lou Whitaker drove in his 1,000th career run in New York.

Angels 4, Brewers 1: Brian Anderson won his first major-league decision by allowing one run and five hits in 8½ innings, and Dwight Smith and Chad Curtis drove in two runs for California in Milwaukee.

Anderson, taken in the first round of the 1993 draft, was called up from Class AAA Vancouver on Saturday.

White Sox 8, Red Sox 0: Alex Fernandez pitched a six-hitter — all singles — struck out six and walked one against Boston at Comiskey Park for his first shutout since last April 13.

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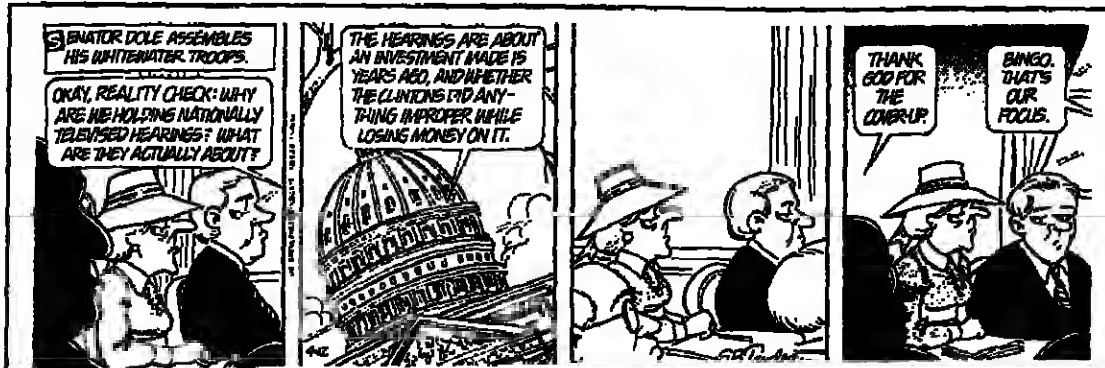
## BLONDIE



## BEETLE BAILEY



## DOONESBURY



## CALVIN AND HOBBES



## WIZARD of ID



## REX MORGAN



## GARFIELD





## SPORTS

## With a Long, Masterful Putt, Olazábal Conquers Augusta and Lehman

Wise Words From Seve:  
'Be Patient. You'll Win.'

By Thomas Boswell

Washington Post Service

AUGUSTA, Georgia — When José María Olazábal got to Augusta National on Sunday for the final round of the Masters, he found a Seve Ballesteros.

"Be patient. You will win," wrote the two-time Masters champion, who has guided every step of Olazábal's career like an older brother. "Wait for the pressure to get to the others. You are the best golfer in the world. Seve."

Olazábal, who began the day one shot behind Tom Lehman, was indeed patient. He did not tie for the lead until the eighth hole, or take the lead until the 15th hole. As instructed, he waited for the pressure to get to the others. Larry Mize cracked with three bogeys on the last seven holes.

Finally, Olazábal won with a daring, lucky eagle at the 15th that ultimately slew Lehman by two shots.

Seve may even be right on his final point, too. At 28, with 18 victories and a green jacket ood in his closet, Olazábal may indeed evolve into the best in the world some day.

Ballesteros knows his epoch is probably past. After 20 pro years, his nerves and swing seem frayed. He owns every recovery shot on earth. Unfortunately, he seems to need them all in every round. Now, he seems content to pass the mantle of Spanish and European golf to Olazábal.

All day, Lehman struck the ball superbly. And all day he tried too hard to make his putts and, as every golfer knows, missed them all by a fraction.

AS LEHMAN burned the cups at the 15th, 16th and 17th holes — missing putts of 15, 5 and 15 feet that could have brought him an eagle and two birdies — Olazábal could feel the Masters embracing him. "After he missed at the 15th, I thought, 'Keep cool. Two shots is not much,'" he said.

"After the 16th, I thought, 'This is the best chance to win that you are going to have,'" the Spaniard added. "At the 17th, he missed but I made bogey. I thought, 'I better be careful now.'"

Finally, Lehman bogeyed the 18th. Considering that the hole was playing extremely short, downward and with a front tier pin placement, Lehman made a perfectly reasonable decision to hit a 1-iron off the tee. Knocking it into a fairway bunker was the mistake.

When Lehman missed his long par putt, Olazábal knew his final eight-foot par putt was a formality.

Perhaps the only person in American golf who can view this Masters as a kind of moral victory is Lehman, who distinguished himself in defeat. But a lot of other American pros should be grouchy. Aren't they getting a little tired of getting their clocks cleaned here?

Asked what separates the Europeans from the Americans on this course, Olazábal said, "Imagination." Don't you love it when somebody can tell you why he's better than you in one word? And then make it stick?

So, who's left? Now that Olazábal has joined Nick Faldo, Bernhard Langer, Ian Woosnam, Sandy Lyle and Ballesteros as a Masters champion, is there anybody left in Europe with a scratch handicap who doesn't have a green jacket?

When April rolls around next year, America shouldn't hold its breath. Seve hasn't left any love letters yet for Ernie Els or Colin Montgomerie. Who knows? José María may even decide to laminate his Seve Encyclical and use it a couple of more times.



José María Olazábal of Spain, with Bernhard Langer of Germany, last year's winner, became the sixth foreign victor in seven years.

## For Lehman, No Regrets

Reuters

AUGUSTA, Georgia — Last year, Tom Lehman felt he shied away from an opportunity, but he harbors no such doubts after his runner-up finish in the Masters on Sunday.

"Choking is when you don't go for it," said Lehman, 35, who finished two shots short of José María Olazábal. "I feel I went for it." Lehman fired a 31 on the front nine last year on Sunday to move within two shots of the eventual winner, Bernhard Langer. He played conservatively on the back nine and finished tied for third.

The American said he was satisfied with his effort this time. "I led the Masters for three rounds and went out on Sunday and played well," he said. "Shooting 72 on a difficult golf course when you're leading the tournament is nothing to be ashamed of."

Lehman, however, knows his score could have been a lot better. Narrowly missed putts on three successive holes from the 15th kept him from catching the Spaniard down the stretch.

Lehman, whose three misses all hung tantalizingly close to the cup, was particularly stung by his four-foot birdie putt at the par-three 16th that curled just inside the hole.

## Final Scores at the Masters

Final scores of the tournament, played on the 4,252-yard (4,253-meter), par-72 course in Augusta, Georgia (a=one-shotter):  
José María Olazábal 74-67-68-69-279  
Tom Lehman 76-70-69-72-277  
Larry Mize 68-71-72-71-272  
Tom Kite 67-72-71-71-269  
Jay Haas 72-72-69-68-269  
Jim McNeely 72-70-71-74-267  
Loren Roberts 75-68-72-70-265  
Corey Pavin 71-72-72-70-264  
Ernie Els 74-67-71-71-263  
John Huston 72-72-74-69-262  
Jon Baker-Finch 71-71-71-74-261  
Roy Flory 74-72-72-72-260  
Ben Cronan 74-72-72-72-259  
Don Foreman 74-66-74-73-258  
Mark O'Meara 75-70-74-70-257  
Fred Funk 71-72-71-74-256  
Chloé Beck 71-71-74-74-255  
Seve Ballesteros 70-74-75-72-254  
Ben Crenshaw 74-72-72-72-253  
Hale Irwin 73-67-72-72-252  
Bill Glasson 72-73-72-72-251  
Lanny Wadkins 73-74-72-72-250  
Jeff Maguire 72-73-72-72-249  
Greg Norman 70-76-75-77-292

## Eagle on 15th Helps Spaniard Triumph by 2

By Larry Dorman

New York Times Service

AUGUSTA, Georgia — The eagle putt was long, and at that moment it seemed almost as long as the Iberian Peninsula, which had spawned the man who stood over it at Augusta National's 15th hole.

The Masters is won and lost on such putts, and José María Olazábal added his name to the list of men who have accepted the challenge.

That 30-footer for eagle on Sunday propelled Olazábal to a two-shot lead, and despite a bogey at the 17th hole he maintained that margin over Tom Lehman to become the sixth foreign player in the last seven years to win the Masters.

Olazábal, 28, closed with a 69 to defeat Lehman, the third-round leader who shot even-par 72.

"I'm very pleased, what can I say," said Olazábal, whose total of nine-under-par 279 was the highest winning total since Nick Faldo's 283 in 1989. "It's like a dream come true. I've been working hard for this the last two years, and I couldn't be a happier man."

The son of a greens superintendent from Fuenterrabía, Spain, Olazábal grew up near a golf course and started the game when he was 2. He learned early the value of imagination around the greens, and it was that kind of imagination that carried him to victory.

On a day when the firm and fast putting surfaces were as difficult to solve as linear equations, Olazábal spent much of the day doing an impression of his more famous countryman, Seve Ballesteros, when it came to getting up and down.

He made the turn tied with Lehman and Larry Mize, all of them at 8 under par. By that time, most of the competition had evaporated.

"It was disappointing, in the small picture," said Mize, who finished three shots behind. "In the big picture, I guess it was a positive that I was in contention."

By the time they arrived at the 15th hole, it was only Lehman and Olazábal, as disparate a pair of contenders as can be found.

Lehman, who was trying to become the third player in history to make the Masters his first official tournament victory, trailed Olazábal by one stroke on the 15th tee.

He, too, had bogeyed the 12th, but it wasn't a nervous bogey and he had the look of a man who was not about to buckle under the weight of 58 years of Masters history and the various and sundry ghosts that float through Amen Corner.

It was fitting that the 15th, a 500-yard, par-5, should be the pivotal hole, just as it was last year when Chip Beck made his controversial decision to lay up short of the water.

All week, the 15th had been the site of a variety of explosions and implosions, with scores as high as Nolan Henke's 10 being carded.

Instead, he poured the putt into the middle of the hole, like a matorador mercifully delivering the sword to the reeling bull, ending his conquest with class. The victory was Olazábal's 18th worldwide and his second this year.

But it meant much more than that. It meant Olazábal had, after years of wearing the label of potential greatness, finally validated himself as genuine major championship material.

"This is the biggest thing that has happened in my career," he said. "It is difficult to put into words just what it means."

## French Women's Bike Tour Goes Racy to Peddle Its Wares

By Samuel Abt

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Charlie Commando modeled the yellow jersey and Monika Troika the red jersey and by the way it was around. It was difficult to tell at the presentation of the Tour Cycliste Féminin on Monday, since both women wore silver wings and were anatomically identical — tall and muscular, as dancers are at the Crazy Horse night club.

In France, sex sells soap, coffee and automobiles, among other seductive objects. Now sex has helped sell a bicycle race: The Crazy Horse was packed for the scssion with Miss Commando, Miss Troika and four colleagues. There were even some people sitting on the plush red banquettes, listening to relentlessly bouncy music and sipping Champagne, who care about bicycling.

But women's bicycle racing is a hard sell — the highlights film of last year's Women's Tour was remarkable for the sparse

crowds that watched the race — and thus the choice of a launching pad.

This will be the third edition of the Tour, which is considered to be the major multi-day race on an uncrowded schedule for women. Covering 1,295 kilometers (800 miles), it begins July 24 on the Ile de Groix, off the coast of western France in Brittany, and ends Aug. 6 atop Alpe d'Huez.

Along the way to the Alps, the Women's Tour will pass through the Pyrenees, climbing the monstrous Tourmalet, a peak that

also appears in the men's race. Nineteen teams from 22 countries are scheduled to participate.

France will field three teams, each led by a fine rider who has not always been willing to work for the other two. France A will be headed by Catherine Marsal, France B by Marion Clignet and France Sprint Form by Jeannie Longo.

The race's star rider, leading the Women's Tour, will again be Loutch Van Moorsel, who won the first two editions of the Women's Tour — by 9 seconds over Longo in 1992 and by a crushing 8 minutes, 29 seconds over Clignet last year.

Teams are also expected from Canada, China, Germany, Italy, Lithuania, Scandinavia, Slovakia, Ukraine and the United States, among other countries.

At the presentation, Van Moorsel promised to attack from the start of the race and not wait for the major climbs to leave her opponents behind. Miss Commando — or was it Miss Troika? — looked impressed.

## SCOREBOARD

## BASEBALL

## Major League Standings

## AMERICAN LEAGUE

## East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Toronto	1	2	.333	—
Boston	3	2	.600	1 1/2
Baltimore	2	4	.333	2 1/2
New York	2	4	.333	2 1/2
Detroit	1	4	.200	3 1/2

## Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cleveland	2	2	.500	—
Minnesota	2	2	.500	—
Chicago	1	3	.250	2
Kansas City	1	3	.250	2
Minnesota	1	3	.250	2

## West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
California	2	2	.500	—
Oakland	2	2	.500	—
Texas	2	2	.500	—
Seattle	1	3	.250	2

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

## East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	2	2	.500	—
New York	2	2	.500	—
Florida	2	2	.500	—
Montreal	2	2	.500	—
Philadelphia	2	2	.500	—

## Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	2	2	.500	—
St. Louis	2	2	.500	—
Chicago	2	2	.500	—
Pittsburgh	2	2	.500	—

## West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	2	2	.500	—
Los Angeles	2	2	.500	—
Colorado	2	2	.500	—
San Diego	1	3	.250	2

## Sunday's Line Scores

## AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Toronto	0	1	.000	—
Boston	4	0	1.000	—
Baltimore	1	0	1.000	—
New York	1	0	1.000	—
Detroit	1	0	1.000	—

## Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cleveland	1	0	1.000	—
Minnesota	1	0	1.000	—
Chicago	1	0	1.000	—
Kansas City	1	0	1.000	—
Minnesota	1	0	1.000	—

## West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
California	1	0	1.000	—
Oakland	1	0	1.000	—
Texas	1	0	1.000	—
Seattle	1	0	1.000	—

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

## East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	1	0	1.000	—
New York	1	0	1.000	—
Florida	1	0	1.000	—
Montreal	1	0	1.000	—
Philadelphia	1	0	1.000	—

## Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	1	0	1.000	—
St. Louis	1	0	1.000	—
Chicago	1	0	1.000	—
Pittsburgh	1	0	1.000	—

## West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	1	0	1.000	—
Los Angeles	1	0	1.000	—
Colorado	1	0	1.000	—
San Diego	1	0	1.000	—

## Sunday's Line Scores

## AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Toronto	0	1	.000	—
Boston	4	0	1.000	—
Baltimore	1	0	1.000	—
New York	1	0	1.000	—
Detroit	1	0	1.000	—

## Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cleveland	1	0	1.000	—
Minnesota	1	0	1.000	—
Chicago	1	0	1.000	—
Kansas City	1	0	1.000	—
Minnesota	1	0	1.000	—

## West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
California	1	0	1.000	—
Oakland	1	0	1.000	—
Texas	1	0	1.000	—
Seattle	1	0	1.000	—

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

## East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	1	0	1.000	—
New York	1	0	1.000	—
Florida	1	0	1.000	—
Montreal	1	0	1.000	—
Philadelphia	1	0	1.000	—

## Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	1	0	1.000	—
St. Louis	1	0	1.000	—
Chicago	1	0	1.000	—
Pittsburgh	1	0	1.000	—

## West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	1	0	1.000	—
Los Angeles	1	0	1.000	—
Colorado	1	0	1.000	—
San Diego	1	0	1.000	—

## Sunday's Line Scores

## AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Toronto	0	1	.000	—
Boston	4	0	1.000	—
Baltimore	1	0	1.000	—
New York	1	0	1.000	—
Detroit	1	0	1.000	—

## Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cleveland	1	0	1.000	—
Minnesota	1	0	1.000	—
Chicago	1	0	1.000	—
Kansas City	1	0	1.000	—
Minnesota	1	0	1.000	—

## West Division

California	39	35	.527	12½
Marlotta	35	29	.473	16½



## ART BUCHWALD

## The Straitjacket Vote

WASHINGTON — The Republican senatorial primary race in Virginia is getting drier. Candidate Jim Miller recently revealed that Ollie North had received psychiatric treatment. Dammed if North's people didn't issue a statement that Miller had also visited a psychiatrist.

This is not the first time that the issue of psychotherapy was a plus or minus for a candidate seeking public office. When Tom Eagleton was George McGovern's vice presidential running mate, he was forced to quit the race because it turned out that he had had shock treatments. This information was so serious that people started asking if he could be trusted to throw out a baseball at Busch Stadium.

**Buchwald**

The most disturbing part of the Virginia campaign is that both candidates used the psychiatric information about the other as if they were exposing police records on a serial killer. It set back the understanding of mental health by 100 years.

The Virginia fight raises an important issue — can Virginians af-

ford a senator who has been treated for a mental illness as opposed to one who hasn't?

Since the Eagleton controversy much has been learned about the mental condition of politicians. In a recently published paper, Dr. Karen Blake stated that anyone who runs for public office can now be considered certifiable and even legally committed.

Dr. Blake asserted, "A person who chooses to have his whole life opened up to the press, begs for money, allows himself to be pelted with tomatoes by his constituents and sucks up to the most despicable leaders of the community cannot distinguish right from wrong." I called Dr. Blake, and she told me that most elected officials suffer from paranoia, depression and dry mouth. They also develop heads twice as large as the average constituent.

The question then arises, should they go to a psychiatrist at the risk of losing an election?

Not necessarily, according to Dr. Blake. "Many politicians are better off living in a dream world and losing touch with reality. Senator X is a good example. He sees himself as a ladies' man and, because he is a representative of the people, he thinks that he can punch every woman in the office. This is not sane behavior, but since it makes the senator happy he refuses to ask for help. When the voters find out that a politician has consulted a shrink, they just won't trust him with a trillion-dollar budget."

□

In his best-selling book "Political Phobias and Lost Causes," Dr. Thomas Cooke says that some folks who run for public office would like medical help when they are about three weeks into the primaries, but can't get it because their health insurance does not cover psychiatric care for political candidates. The reason is that too many people running for office are "out to lunch," and the insurance companies cannot possibly cover them.

Dr. Cooke also poses the question, "If a person gets a clean bill of health from the Menninger Clinic, is he entitled to matching campaign funds from Madison Savings and Loan in Little Rock?"

## Cobain: Chronicle of a Death Foretold

By Jon Pareles  
New York Times Staff Writer

NEW YORK — Kurt Cobain, a suicide at the age of 27, won't be helped by the inevitable hindsight. Rumors are swirling that the last straw may have been trouble between Cobain and his wife, Courtney Love, or worries about their child, Frances Bean Cobain. Yet in retrospect, everyone could have seen it coming.

The songs Cobain wrote with Nirvana, heard by millions of fans, testified to rage and confusion, to ambivalence and loneliness, to a torment beyond relief.

All the turmoil was in the way his voice suddenly shifted from a matter-of-fact drawl to an accusatory howl, and in the way his guitar parts jumped from riff to stubborn single notes to squeals of feedback, as if determined to grate. And it was in the words he wrote and sang.

After his death, people were comparing Cobain to John Lennon; in fact, he shared Lennon's combination of pop craftsmanship and primal self-expression. But Lennon didn't kill himself, and none of the other 1960s rock martyrs — Jim Morrison, Jimi Hendrix, Janis Joplin — is an exact analogy, either. Where each of those troubled souls saw a sense of possibility, Cobain was always facing dead ends.

His life was investigated by sensation-seeking media, who found plenty of grist for living in a dream world and losing touch with reality. Senator X is a good example. He sees himself as a ladies' man and, because he is a representative of the people, he thinks that he can punch every woman in the office. This is not sane behavior, but since it makes the senator happy he refuses to ask for help. When the voters find out that a politician has consulted a shrink, they just won't trust him with a trillion-dollar budget."

Nirvana wasn't alone in singing about despair and death. Its fellow Seattle grunge bands, like Soundgarden, Pearl Jam and Alice in Chains, also ponder mortality and self-destruction. And in current styles from gangster rap to industrial rock, visions of death are omnipresent.

In Cobain's songs, he seemed to be repulsed by everything: himself, love, companionship, hope, success, the human body itself. "Spring is here again / reproductive glands," he sang in "In Bloom."

His music wasn't only the sound of someone trying to lash out against the stupidity he saw around him; he wanted to jump out of his own skin. In Nirvana's volatile music, constantly shredding any hints of consolation, fans heard something real.



Nirvana: Kurt Cobain (right) with Krist Novoselic (left) and Dave Grohl.

Nirvana was the band that brought punk rock kicking and screaming into the mass market. The underground had been active for more than a decade, creating a circuit for bands that didn't aim to be commercial blockbusters; they played at local clubs, recorded for independent labels and were heard on college radio stations.

Then along came "Nevermind," which made clear that with a little attention to melodies and production, punk's vociferous incoherence could speak to rock's wider public. Nirvana had the right timing and an inspired songwriter. Collaborating with Krist Novoselic on bass and Dave Grohl on drums, Cobain pulled together the brute force of heavy metal, the raw noise of punk rock and a tenderness that hinted at the Beatles.

The music made his shamed, fractured lyrics sound like manifestos, though they were ones that listeners had to decipher on their own, even when the words were printed. The irony some of us heard in lyrics like

"Load up on guns, and bring your friends" — the opening lines of "Smells Like Teen Spirit," Nirvana's world-beating hit single — now seems to be wishful thinking. Cobain had the guns, and he used a shotgun to kill himself Friday.

Cobain didn't intend to capitalize on punk. In his defensive liner notes to "Incesticide," an album of odds and ends released in 1992 (between "Nevermind" and its 1993 sequel, "In Utero"), he wrote, "I don't feel the least bit guilty for commercially exploiting a completely exhausted rock youth culture because, at this point in rock history, punk rock (while still sacred to some) is to me, dead and gone." But for once, no one should have believed him.

Cobain told interviewers that punk rock saved his life when he was an unathletic, underachieving, arty and bookish misfit in the logging town of Aberdeen, Washington. Punk offered an outlet for frustration and created a kind of community of outcasts; it provided a refuge, one Cobain

compared to the Buddhist concept of nirvana. And to its true devotees, punk is a culture of refusal, turning away in disgust from a mainstream that fawns over material success and chases thoughtless pleasure.

Punk is haunted by death and the possibility of self-destruction. That fascination is symbolized in ripped clothes and pierced bodies, and it was made mythic in the quick rise and pointless death of the Sex Pistols' bassist, Sid Vicious. After all, survival means compromise.

In making "Nevermind," Nirvana realized it was moving toward the commercial sphere; the album cover shows a baby reaching for a hook baited with a dollar bill. But selling the expected 100,000 copies would only have saturated the alternative-rock market, reaching people who would presumably understand.

Selling millions meant that Cobain was serenading the kinds of people who tormented him through adolescence. All of a sudden, he was cool.

He used his newfound influence to get his favorite obscure bands heard as opening acts and on festival bills. He tried to subvert the mass media that grudgingly welcomed him, on "Saturday Night Live," he kissed Novoselic on the lips, a gesture to spite homophobia.

He also tried to shrug off his peculiar role; the first line he sings on "In Utero" is "Teenage angst has paid off well." Even if Nirvana had not been the great band it was, it would be important for all the doors it opened, for the ways it reminded a broad public that the music on the fringes could make as much of a difference as the most heavily promoted corporate product. But Cobain's role gnawed at him, for all that his popularity helped the music he loved, it trapped him.

## The Crime of Leaving

Tearful and profane, Cobain's wife, Courtney Love, read from his suicide note in a recording played for thousands of young people gathered at a candlelight vigil in Seattle on Sunday to mourn the grunge rocker. The Associated Press reported. Love and dozens of others, including members of Nirvana and Love's band, Hole, attended a private memorial service Sunday night at a church a few blocks from where the vigil was being held.

"I haven't felt the excitement for so many years. I felt guilty for so many years," Love read on the tape as tears flowed freely in the crowd. "The fact is I can't fool you, any one of you. The worst crime is leaving."

Love interrupted her narrative to add, in a voice thick with tears, "No, the worst crime is leaving."

## PEOPLE

## A Big Hit for the IRS: \$95,000 in Back Taxes

Percy Sledge, whose big hit was the song "When a Man Loves a Woman" in the '60s, has pleaded guilty to cheating the U.S. government out of more than \$95,000 in taxes from performances in the late 1980s. The 53-year-old singer told a U.S. District Court judge, "I knew I owed more. I'm glad it's all behind us now. It's something that didn't need to happen." It's not quite all behind him: He could be sentenced to up to 15 years in prison and fined \$750,000.

Queen Elizabeth II has been toppled from her position in the Sunday Times table of Britain's richest people by Swedish-born brothers. The Times of London reported Monday that the table compiled by its sister paper shows Gad and Hans Ransing with a combined fortune of \$5.2 billion (\$7.65 billion) against \$5 billion for the queen. The brothers made their money in milk cartons, notably the Tetra Pak.

A woman dressed as Barney was attacked in Worcester, Massachusetts, by a college student acting as a dare who said he hated the cartoon character. "We had a lot of witnesses," said Deborah McKoy, who suffered a neck injury. "One little boy said, 'I'm going home to get my gun, Barney, and I'm going to shoot him.'" Derrick McMahon, a student at Worcester State College, was charged with assault and battery. It's better than being shot.

The city of Shenyang in northeast China says it has found the site of Seiji Ozawa's birth. Ozawa, the music director of the Boston Symphony orchestra, was born in 1935 in the capital of Liaoning Province, where his father was a dentist during the Japanese occupation. Kin-hua says Ozawa came to the city recently with a map drawn by his mother, Sakura, 86, to find the house. Shenyang officials say the house at 209 Democracy Road, now a hospital office, will henceforth bear a plaque inscribed: "Birthplace of world-famous conductor Seiji Ozawa."

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED  
Appears on Pages 4 & 5

## WEATHER

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low	W
Algeria	20/27	10/10	21/20	13/18	21/20	13/18	W
Amsterdam	11/12	4/8	8/14	4/8	4/8	4/8	W
Antwerp	24/25	8/10	27/28	9/14	24/25	8/10	W
Athens	28/29	14/17	32/31	11/12	11/12	11/12	W
Bangkok	16/21	8/14	21/22	10/10	10/10	10/10	W
Berlin	16/21	8/14	21/22	10/10	10/10	10/10	W
Buenos Aires	12/15	2/8	16/17	2/8	2/8	2/8	W
Bucharest	13/15	5/11	14/15	4/9	11/12	4/9	W
Copenhagen	9/10	3/7	11/12	4/9	11/12	4/9	W
Costa Rica	21/20	19/15	22/21	14/17	14/17	14/17	W
Dublin	9/10	3/7	11/12	4/9	11/12	4/9	W
Edinburgh	9/10	3/7	11/12	4/9	11/12	4/9	W
Helsinki	10/10	3/7	11/12	4/9	11/12	4/9	W
London	10/10	3/7	11/12	4/9	11/12	4/9	W
Madrid	10/10	3/7	11/12	4/9	11/12	4/9	W
Moscow	10/10	3/7	11/12	4/9	11/12	4/9	W
Munich	10/10	3/7	11/12	4/9	11/12	4/9	W
Nairobi	10/10	3/7	11/12	4/9	11/12	4/9	W
Paris	10/10	3/7	11/12	4/9	11/12	4/9	W
Prague	10/10	3/7	11/12	4/9	11/12	4/9	W
Rome	10/10	3/7	11/12	4/9	11/12	4/9	W
San Francisco	10/10	3/7	11/12	4/9	11/12	4/9	W
Seattle	10/10	3/7	11/12	4/9	11/12	4/9	W
Stockholm	10/10	3/7	11/12	4/9	11/12	4/9	W
Taipei	10/10	3/7	11/12	4/9	11/12	4/9	W
Tokyo	10/10	3/7	11/12	4/9	11/12	4/9	W
Warsaw	10/10	3/7	11/12	4/9	11/12	4/9	W
Zurich	10/10	3/7	11/12	4/9	11/12	4/9	W



Legend: Rain, Snow, Clouds, Wind, etc.

**North America**  
Periods of rain and thunderstorms will be common from Texas to Missouri and Chicago late this week. East Coast cities such as Washington and Philadelphia will have mild weather and just a few showers. Atlanta to Orlando will be sunny and warm late this week.

**Europe**  
Rain over Poland Wednesday will slowly spread northward into the Baltic Sea. Thursday and Friday, a little snow and sleet may mix with the rain near the Baltic Sea. London and Paris will have dry, seasonable weather. Much-needed rains may reach Spain and Portugal Thursday.

**Asia**  
A few showers over Japan Wednesday will give way to dry, cooler weather later in the week. China will have seasonable weather later this week. Singapore will have southerly rains.

**Middle East**  
Dry, seasonable weather. Much-needed rains may reach Spain and Portugal Thursday.

**Latin America**  
Dry, seasonable weather. Much-needed rains may reach Spain and Portugal Thursday.

**Oceania**  
Dry, seasonable weather. Much-needed rains may reach Spain and Portugal Thursday.

**Legend:** Rain, Snow, Clouds, Wind, etc.

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## CROSSWORD

## ACROSS

- Swiss city on the Rhine
- "Jake's Thing" author
- Nice shindigs
- Allan (Robin Hood cohort)
- Carry on
- "Fire" (Springsteen hit)
- Paris site
- partridge in a...
- Kind of fountain
- Rumay, of a sort
- Runway, of a sort
- Book-fined rooms
- London site
- Cartoonist
- Shogun
- Not on hand
- Upset-minded teams
- Big 10's
- Letter emot.
- Moscow site
- Darby
- Ended
- Off
- River to the North Sea
- Corn brand
- Having an irregular edge

## DOWN

- With breath
- One of the Austrians
- Oracled
- Slip by
- Amsterdam site
- Drop for two or more
- "You don't"
- They best
- Flourish site
- Not on hand
- Upset-minded teams
- Big 10's
- Letter emot.
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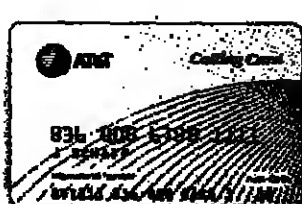
## Solution to Puzzle of April 11

ACROSS  
1. Swiss city on the Rhine  
2. "Jake's Thing" author  
3. Nice shindigs  
4. Allan (Robin Hood cohort)  
5. Carry on  
6. "Fire" (Springsteen hit)  
7. Paris site  
8. partridge in a...  
9. Kind of fountain  
10. Rumay, of a sort  
11. Runway, of a sort  
12. Book-fined rooms  
13. London site  
14. Cartoonist  
15. Shogun  
16. Not on hand  
17. Upset-minded teams  
18. Big 10's  
19. Letter emot.  
20. Moscow site  
21. Darby  
22. Ended  
23. Off  
24. River to the North Sea  
25. Corn brand  
26. Having an irregular edge

## DOWN

1. With breath  
2. One of the Austrians  
3. Oracled  
4. Slip by  
5. Amsterdam site  
6. Drop for two or more  
7. "You don't"  
8. They best  
9. Flourish site  
10. Not on hand  
11. Upset-minded teams  
12. Big 10's  
13. Letter emot.  
14. Moscow site  
15. Darby  
16. Ended  
17. Off  
18. River to the North Sea  
19. Corn brand  
20. Having an irregular edge

## Travel in a world without borders, time zones or language barriers.



Imagine a world where you can call country to country as easily as you can from home. And reach the U.S. directly from over 125 countries. Converse with someone who doesn't speak your language, since it's translated instantly. Call your clients at 3 a.m. knowing they'll get the message in your voice at a more polite hour. All this is now possible with AT&T.

To use these services, dial the AT&T Access Number of the country you're in and you'll get all the help you need. With these Access Numbers and your AT&T Calling Card, international calling has never been easier. If you don't have an AT&T Calling Card or you'd like more information on AT&T global services, just call us using the convenient Access Numbers on your right.



COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER	COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER	COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER
<b>ASIA/PACIFIC</b>		<b>EUROPE</b>		<b>AFRICA</b>	
Australia	0014-861-011	Austria	8434111	Algeria	001-800-200-1111
China/PRC	10811	Belgium	078-11-0010	Burkina Faso	001-800-200-1111
Hong Kong	806-1111	Bulgaria	00-1800-0010	Cameroon	001-800-200-1111
India	000-1117	Czech Rep.	00-420-00101	Cape Verde	001-800-200-1111
Indonesia	001-802-10	Denmark	8001-0010	Chad	001-800-200-1111
Japan	0039-111	Egypt	9800-100-10	Cote d'Ivoire	001-800-200-1111
Korea	009-11	France	194-0011	Ghana	001-800-200-1111
Malaysia	800-0011	Germany	0130-0010	Guinea	001-800-200-1111
New Zealand	000-911	Greece	00-800-1311	Guinea-Bissau	001-800-200-1111
Philippines	105-11	Hungary	004-800-0111	Kenya	001-800-200-1111
Singapore	800-011-111	Ireland	999-001	Lesotho	001-800-200-1111
Sri Lanka	430-430	Italy	02-800-0111	Liberia	001-800-200-1111
Taiwan	0080-10288-6	Japan	03-800-0111	Madagascar	001-800-200-1111
Thailand	0019-991-1111	Korea	02-800-0111	Mali	001-800-200-1111
		Latvia	003-800-0111	Mauritania	001-800-200-1111
		Lithuania	003-800-0111	Morocco	001-800-200-1111
		Malta	003-800-0111	Mozambique	001-800-200-1111
		Netherlands	020-800-0111	Niger	001-800-200-1111
		Norway	02-800-0111	Nigeria	001-800-200-1111
		Poland	02-800-0111	Romania	001-800-200-1111
		Portugal	021-800-0111	Russia	007-800-0111
		Romania	01-800-4288	Saudi Arabia	001-800-200-1111
		Slovakia	00-430-00101	Senegal	001-800-200-1111
		Spain	900-99-00-11	Sierra Leone	001-800-200-1111
		Sweden	020-795-611	Somalia	001-800